PAINE GENEALOGY.

IPSWICH BRANCH.

INCLUDING A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NORMAN RACE
(TO WHICH ALL FAMILIES OF "PAINE" BELONG)
FROM ITS ORIGIN UNTIL THE CONQUEST
AND THE CRUSADE IN WHICH
HUGH DE PAYEN
SERVED.

BY
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To

THE VERY NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS, MALE AND FEMALE,
ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC, WHO HAVE
CONTRIBUTED SO MANY OF THE STATISTICS
COMPILED IN THIS FAMILY HISTORY,
THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED, WITH THANKS,
BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE present work, now submitted to the public eye, was originally undertaken and prosecuted by the writer, in moments of leisure and as a matter of diversion for his own and his family's use alone. Subsequent conference with the Editor of "*The Paine Family Records*" led him to make his discoveries more public and general, through the pages of that valuable periodical. The success which has attended his investigations and the gratifying character of the results, have induced him to give a more specific form to his work, by embodying the facts respecting the lineage, gained at the expense of so much time and labor, in a separate volume, as more likely to perpetuate the history and make it acceptable to all such as are interested in the family in question.

The different families of "PAINE" are very numerous, having no connection whatever with each other, as will be seen from a perusal of the book. Of all these, one alone is selected for the subject of this publication. That one is the family to which the writer belongs, and to which he has given the name of the "IPSWICH BRANCH," from the fact that it was at Ipswich, Mass., the family made their first permanent settlement in America.

BANGOR, ME., May 1, 1881.

PART I.

Ante-Emigration History.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

HUME, in his "History of England," commences his work by an allusion to "the curiosity entertained by all civilized nations of enquiring into the exploits and adventures of their ancestors," a sentiment universally felt and recognized. Such being the case, how much more curiosity and interest must every individual feel to enquire into the history of his own lineage, whose blood he inherits, and whose character has, to a greater or less extent, determined his own. Few apothegms have more of truth and beauty in them than that which lies at the foundation of all genealogical enquiry, that "*The glory of children are their parents.*" And no teaching is of more importance as bearing upon that almost divine command of "*know thyself*," than this very one of family history.

The doctrine of heredity, as now developed and confirmed, when faithfully studied and applied to any individual person, can be most implicitly relied upon to give his true character in all its natural and fundamental characteristics and propensities. "*Like father, like son.*" Hence the importance of the subject.

True and perfect genealogical research, in its investigation backwards to the origin of any particular family, does not cease with a knowledge of the individual ances-

tors of the line, but where that ends, a like interesting and important work is found in tracing the history of the race to which they belonged and with which they acted. The clew is thus followed which leads to the determination of all that is most interesting and important in one's full history and character.

The different families of "Paine," as existing in various parts of the country, being mainly, if not wholly, of Norman extraction and descent, as will be hereafter shown, it becomes a very important as well as interesting study to trace the history of that people, so far as its genealogical character is involved, back to its origin and thence down to the time whence distinctive lines of family lineage can be established. To satisfy this curiosity the following brief outline is produced as gleaned from voluminous pages of history and authority.

CHAPTER II.

Aryan and Scandinavian History.

TRADITION, as well as the nature of language, teach us, that long before the beginning of recorded history, the inhabitants of the earth formed distinct races, among which the Aryan or Japhetic, and the Semitic or Shemite, were the most prominent, both having their origin in Asia, where it would seem the human species was first planted by its maker. In the course of time their increased numbers, their overstocked population, made necessary an exodus of these people to other and more western countries. No exact history, of course, exists as to the order of their emigration, or the time of its progress, but the truth is no less patent that such an exodus did take place, and all European history is based on this great fact.

While the Semitic race more generally kept to the warmer regions of the new land, the Aryan, originating in Persia, (so called from Arya its ancient name,) pursued a more northerly course and followed the higher latitudes of Europe. The western portions of this great division of the earth thus received their first great impulse of life, by a flood of Aryan blood poured out, as it were, over their hills and plains. Their first "invasion"—as historians have been accustomed to call it—was evidently that by the Celts, who having spread themselves over the country now known as Germany, scattering as they went, were gradually pressed forward over the channels until

large numbers found and established their permanent homes in Ireland. Wave after wave of successive emigrations worked this and gave to the island its distinctive and lasting Celtic character.

After the Celts, the Teutons, another branch of the great Aryan family, made their sure progress across the continent by a more northerly course, until they came to the shores of the now so called Baltic Sea. Crossing this they filled the spaces now occupied by the kingdoms of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the ancient Scandinavia, displacing the aboriginal tribes of Laps and Fins, who were probably the offspring of a still earlier Asiatic emigration. Along with this tide were others who, taking a more southerly path, forced their way into Gaul, forming the settlements known as the Western Franks, and in many cases passing over the channel to the Island of Great Britain.

As yet, however, and for a long time, all these people had adopted no form of government and sustained no relation with each other as inhabitants of the new country. Such, however, as had found homes across the Baltic, gradually improved their condition and formed themselves into distinct governments under names such as they now bear, and adopted codes of law suited to their rude condition of life. The same course was also adopted by their neighbors of Gaul and England, though for ages no commercial or other relation existed between them; but all were strangers to each other, and for centuries remained so, though the common descendants of the great Aryan, Teutonic race. The difference in place, however, and corresponding difference in climate and other natural characteristics of territory, worked a like difference in the character of the people, giving to the Scandinavians more

of that spirit of bravery, courage and enterprise which has ever signalized the inhabitants of the north over those of more southern and warmer countries. As one of the results, Norway and Sweden have ever succeeded in resisting all efforts at their subjugation and maintained their independence of all other powers.

Ages and centuries passed, when again the necessity was imposed upon the people of these governments, as in their old Asiatic home, to seek new homes for their overstocked population and new scenes for their industry and enterprise. This led to frequent incursions against the neighboring islands and shores of Western Europe in the lower latitudes, extending even to the Mediterranean and along its coasts. By these oft repeated adventures they came to be regarded as "Scourges," or "Scanzia," [hence "Scandinavia"], as history represents them, all along the line of their meanderings. At a later date these incursions were made inland, until the principal part of the continent became "infested" by them. The hard and sterile soil and the rigors of the northern climate made necessary these removals and new settlements from the overgrowth of population in their old home. Be that as it may, a very large exodus of inhabitants took place from what came to be known as Scandinavia, and all portions of Western and Southern Europe became more or less the scene of their operations. For want of a better name, that of "Northmen" was given to them, and as they came to make their appearance at different points of adventure, they were known as "Goths" and "Vandals," "Kimbri," "Kelts," etc., names of derision in intention, but more worthily esteemed as names of honor for their enterprise and real merit.

During all these ages, nothing was generally known of the place whence all these "hordes" came, but their land was a *terra incognita* among the nations. It was noticed that these people ever exhibited a remarkable profusion of amber, worked into ornaments of various kinds which greatly excited the curiosity of the inhabitants among whom they settled. This led to an extensive trade with the Northmen in the places of their new settlement, and a consequent desire to seek out and become acquainted with the country which sent forth such quantities of rich and rare commerce.

The Phœnicians had early engaged in it largely and made frequent ventures in that direction, reporting generally what they found both in the way of trade and in relation to the various characteristics of the people, whom they represented as given up to the religion of Baal and identical with the various races of barbarians. But still a very general ignorance prevailed every-where both with reference to the locality and character of the people at home, who were thus filling Europe with their hosts.

After centuries of this kind of life, the government of Marsilia, the modern Marseilles, in the year 350 B. C., sent Pytheas, a contemporary of Alexander the Great, to inquire "into the position and nature of the Northern lands from which the Phœnicians brought away tin and amber and other products, which they could not obtain nearer home." He executed his mission by visiting the land of the Northmen, passing through England, and making himself generally acquainted with the object of his journey. He made a report of his discoveries, in which he detailed facts showing that nearly 2300 years ago these people had already secured to themselves many of the useful arts and comforts of life.

After Pytheas, the next reliable evidence which was had of the character of the Northmen was under Alfred the Great, in A. D. 871, being 1,200 years after Pytheas, when two travelers, Wulfstan and Ohthere, came to the King's court and reported their journey. In the meantime, however, these Northmen were constantly passing south, and making their homes over different parts of Europe and the southern coasts of the Mediterranean.

In the *interim* between these two visits, the great Roman Empire had grown up, become the mistress of the world, gone into decline, become utterly subverted, and passed away. The Cæsars had come and conquered and died, and their glory been extinguished. Christ had come and "established His kingdom" in the far East; and, following the track of Asiatic emigration and outliving the Roman authority, His doctrines had reached the western shore of the continent, and began to be recognized by the people of that region.

Strange as it may seem, during all the period of Roman authority, although this tide of emigration from the north was setting so strongly across its dominions, threatening, as at last it effected, the total extinction of its power, yet the government seems never to have turned its attention to the subject, or sought to learn whence the tide came, or what might be its final future result. Like its corresponding tide of the ocean, they quietly saw its flow, acquiesced in its operation, and succumbed to its power, until its overflow blotted out all that remained of possible defence and opposition. The Northmen thus became, every-where in Europe, the masters of the situation, filling even Italy and Rome itself with its emigrants, and blotting out the Roman power and name from existence, save as they had established themselves in history.

We are not, however, to suppose, as is most frequently done, that these "incursions," as they are more generally called, either from Asia into Europe, or from Scandinavia into the more southerly portions of the continent, were of an unfriendly, much less of a warlike character. We have nowhere any account of any pitched battles being fought, or of sieges planned or executed. Occasional skirmishes of a *quasi* military character there may have been, but nothing that could be legitimately styled as "war" is to be found in their long history. On the contrary, they were of a peaceful quality, and prosecuted under no pretence of invasion as hostiles or conquerors. The stories so commonly told of their overrunning the countries, and subjecting the former inhabitants of the Roman Empire to their dominion, so far as they partake of the warlike idea, are all unreliable.

Looking back from our present standpoint, we are apt to view the work of ages as performed in a day, and conclude that it was done so suddenly only by force of arms of contending tribes and people; but quite otherwise is the actual truth. These Northmen were for ages and centuries gathering from the east, and for other ages dispersing themselves over the other more productive and less burdened fields of the continent and neighboring islands.

The history of those days was, in truth, only the same which has been repeating itself over the centuries which have since elapsed and is still in progress. What has happened in our own country in the gradual occupation of its vast territory by the inhabitants of other nationalities, descendants, indeed, of these very people from Asia and Scandinavia, is a good illustration and proof of what has now been said.

The settlement of America, in the 17th century, and its more modern history in the same line, is the same with that of the periods spoken of. Not by armies, nor indeed by force, but by peaceful "incursions" of gradual immigration, were the colonies formed all along the great Atlantic, from the rock of Plymouth to the shores of Carolina, and thence inland, until all the original thirteen states were formed. But still, even as late as our Revolution, the vast fields of Ohio, Illinois and other Western States were vacant and uninhabited, save as the hunting grounds and homes of the aborigines, or cared for only by the wild beasts of the forests and the prairies. To the later days of the 19th century was it left to make "incursions" into these regions and reduce them to the wants of civilized life. Thus "the West," like Europe, became the victim of "invasion" and "conquest," and the consequent abode of active citizenship.

To a still later day, that of our own time, has it been left to "subjugate" the broad fields of the Pacific coast and the intermediate territory, up to the line of the Western border. Texas, California and Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and the Great Plains, covering broader fields than Northmen ever found in Europe, have in our day been "invaded" and taken possession of by Eastern "hordes" of emigrants and made subservient to the uses of man; and the great work is still going on. The exodus of the black man into these regions, like his ancestors of the Hamite invasion, is likely to meet the same result in his new home, and Kansas, perhaps, repeat the history of Africa.

If language does not vary we may in fancy look back to our times from the standpoint of ages yet to be, and there read of the wonderful "incursions of the Yankees"

in first possessing themselves of the territory of New England, and then by successive waves of adventure and conquest making themselves masters of all the land embraced within the broad boundaries of the two oceans. As in our days the Choctaws and Cherokees, Sioux and Cheyenes, and other tribes have given way to the march of civilization, so in the other case, the Laps and Fins and other aboriginal races gave way to the peaceful march of a higher life. As in our case so in this, occasional conflicts have taken place and the sound of war has been heard, but these in both cases are but the mere attendants upon the greater work, accidental events, happening like the occasional stroke of lightning, or the flooding of a farm, or the burning of a camp or cottage in the vast work of peopling a continent.

CHAPTER III.

Norman Genealogy.

BY this general exodus of the Scandinavians from their northern home into the more southerly parts of Europe through the series of centuries, as has now been described, every part of Western Europe was more or less affected. In the year 885, A. D., bodies of them from Norway, went up the Seine even to Paris, where Odo did great things in resisting them and thereby obtained the title of "King of the West Franks." They withdrew and made a settlement at the mouth of that river, at what was afterwards known as Rouen. This rapidly increased in strength and numbers under Rolf or Rollo, their chief, who in 913 or 918, made a treaty with Charles the Simple, brother and successor of Odo, by which the colony had its title confirmed to a large tract of territory at that point, whereby, says Hallam, "the kingdom was at once relieved from a terrible enemy and strengthened by a race of hardy colonists." Rollo soon after became a convert to the Christian religion, and was baptized and learned the French language, and his example being followed by the people of the villages, that religion came to be well established. They assumed the name of Normans instead of Northmen, and "Normandy" was adopted as their future cognomen. Rollo assumed the title of duke and was thenceforth recognized as the "Duke of Normandy," and he and his successors ranked as among the most powerful princes of that part of the whole country. The colony

thus became an independent sovereignty and soon assumed an importance unequaled among the states of Europe. Its limits gradually extended, and at one time reached to the gates of Paris. Its dukes maintained high character for skill and bravery until about the middle of the 11th century, when William was made chief, and added Maine to his dukedom. Its population, too, had also been rapidly enlarged by constant immigrations, until overstocked, it began, like its predecessors, to send off colonies to other parts still further south. Italy and Sicily were especially the recipients of these emigrants, and to such an extent that the character of the people there became generally affected by their inhabitancy. A treaty was made with Pope Leo IX., in 1053, which cemented a close and lasting alliance between the two peoples.

The Channel Islands, especially that of Jersey, were also recipients of the same Norman emigration and very early became identified as a part of the same state. By the treaty with Charles the Simple it was donated to Duke Rollo and afterwards passed to the English Crown under William the Conqueror. It has ever since maintained its distinctive Norman character, evidenced not only by its dialects, but also by its legal tenures, its feudal customs and its grand old castle; these all betraying, as writes a modern traveler, "the unmixed Norman blood that still fills their veins."

It was under such a state of things that William succeeded to the dukedom as the heir of his father Robert, whose bravery he also inherited and to whose ambition he added that of his own early years. Firmly seated in authority at home, he turned his attention to the prosecution of his claim to the government of England, and under the pretence of right to its crown, he, in 1056,

crossed the channel with his army. By the battle of Hastings he secured a foothold of authority, which rapidly led to the consummation of his scheme of being universally recognized as king under the now familiar name of "William the Conqueror." Throned in power, he parcelled out the lands of the dominion among his soldiers and followers, and thus turned the tide of Norman emigration across the channel. The Norman blood and spirit thus became generally diffused throughout the island, and gave its character to the people of that whole country, a character for courage and enterprise, which that nation has ever since maintained both at home and abroad, as the great civilizer of mankind and promoter of the race in new homes and new industries.

William died in 1087, leaving his crown to his younger son, William Rufus, and his Dukedom to his eldest son, Robert. Each entered upon his distinct authority, and the two countries became each an independent power.

The excitement of the First Crusade arose soon afterwards, to redeem the Holy Places from the hands of Infidels. Robert caught the infection, and turning his back upon his Ducal possession, which he pledged to his brother for a loan of £6,666 to carry on his invasion, volunteered with others, at the call of the Pope, to march to Jerusalem. This was in 1099, when large bodies of Normans from their native state and from England, Italy and Sicily, eagerly joined in the magnificent scheme. Their march was a victorious one, resulting in the conquest of Jerusalem and possession of its sacred places. Inflated with glory, Robert returned, but only, as it were, to attain an ignominious death in durance at Cardiff.

The particular interest connected with the history now produced, consists in the fact that all families of "Paine"

(however variously the name may be spelled) are of Norman descent or extraction—and that, however it may be with other families than that of the Ipswich Branch, the ancestor of the latter was involved in the crusade to the Holy Land, where he acquired fame and the title to knighthood by his prowess and courage.

CHAPTER IV.

The Family Patronymic.

HAVING in the last chapter traced the history of the Norman race from its genesis in Persia through its various exodus to Scandinavia, and thence to Normandy and Great Britain, the subject now takes naturally a more limited scope. The patronymic of the family now in question, the surname of "Paine," in its various forms of spelling, proves beyond a doubt its direct Norman origin or birth. In Bardsley's "History of English Surnames," a minute history of the name is given, and to it we are mainly indebted for the following account of its origin.

Allusion has already been made, in the previous chapter, to the fact that Rollo or Rolf, in the 9th century, having firmly established himself in power as Duke of Normandy, became a convert to the Christian religion, and that with his encouragement and support the doctrines had become generally received in the villages of his Dukedom. The people of the country, however, outside of the larger places, still held very generally to their former creeds, and resisted the new innovation. So generally was this the case, that to be a "countryman," came to be merely another name for an "unbeliever," so that the same word "*paganus*" came to represent, or express, the two-fold meaning of both. Hence the word, originally and solely meaning a dweller in the country as distinguished from one in the city, or large town, came to be regarded as a reproach, as expressive of the idea of an

enemy of the Christian religion, or, literally translated, a "pagan." In the same way the two words "peasant" and "pagan," both from the same root as above given, came to be generally used as expressive of the same idea, a liver in the country and a disbeliever. This was peculiar to Normandy, where alone the perversion existed. The name, coming thus to be generally adopted, gradually invaded the larger places and soon came to be applied to all who refused to receive baptism after Rollo became a convert.

When William the Conqueror passed over to England, a large number of this class of citizens went with him, or soon followed, and thus the term came to be very generally spread over the island. At about the same time the habit became prevalent of using surnames to indicate the unity or identity of family connections, and hence the word was very naturally adopted for that purpose and necessarily became one of the most common and familiar, lasting long after its original significance had ceased. The name gradually changed its form from Paganus to Pagan, Pagen, Payen, Payne and Paine, as also Payson and Pyson and others, all of which were merely different forms of the same appellation. In Domesday, compiled in 1086, the name was uniformly written "Pagen." And not only did the name thus become a favorite and familiar one in England and Normandy, but also wherever else the Norman exodus pervaded. In the Isle of Jersey, before mentioned, an island embraced within the same treaty that secured the independence of Normandy from West Gaul, the name has ever been most common, as also in Italy to which so many Normans emigrated, it there assuming the form of "Paganini" or "Pagani."

Such being the derivation of the name, it readily follows that it by no means indicates any personal relationship between those who bear it, but only a common Norman descent. In connection with this name, Bardsley remarks that "at the close of the Norman dynasty, it had threatened to become one of the most familiar appellations in England, and thus while in our dictionaries 'pagan' still represents a state of heathenism, in our directories it has long been converted to the purposes of Christianity and become at the baptismal font a Christian name."

CHAPTER V.

Domesday and Pagen.

WHEN William the Conqueror became fully seated in power, as has been already stated, he divided the lands of his kingdom largely among his soldiers and followers from his native state. Hume relates that "he did this, with few exceptions, into baronies and then conferred them, with the reservation of stated services and payments, on the most considerable of his adventurers. These great barons who held immediately of the Crown shared out a great part of their lands to other foreigners who were denominated knights and vassals, and who paid their lord the same duty and submission in peace and war which he himself owed to his Sovereign."

Previous to the Conquest, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, himself the son of a Norman mother, many Normans, by his encouragement, had settled in England, who readily gave to the Conqueror their adhesion and aid. These, too, he of course took into his especial favor and patronage.

After this general division, he caused an inventory and appraisal of the whole kingdom to be made, taking account not only of the names of the parties occupant, but also of all their estates with the names of the dispossessed owners and the higher chiefs or barons under whom they held. These reports made by different commissioners, appointed in different counties, were all reduced to order and compiled under the name, so well known

through the centuries since, of "THE DOMESDAY." The original compilation was in 1086, A. D., and has been ever since preserved with all the care of Holy Writ, and copies of it are now to be found in some of our largest libraries in *fac-simile* print, or Zincotype, though no English translation of it has ever yet been published.

A short study of its forms, however, makes us familiar with its unique contents, and gives us most valuable information relative to the various individuals which at that time formed a part of the great English people. This was especially true of all Norman families who, by the action of the King as already described, came to occupy the most prominent positions in all parts of the kingdom. The following translation of some of the entries may be of interest to the reader as a sample of the whole work, the name of the former, or expelled owner, being inserted as well as that of the present occupant:

"Thomas de Paine occupies two ox ploughings which belonged to Hugo Brown and pays in *per annum* two portions of wheat and two tribute portions on horned cattle."

This Thomas is reported as resident of "Highhingtonshire," modern Huntingdonshire. In "Liecestershire," modern Leicestershire, are other entries of similar character, as for instance: "Pagen holds of William Peverell," &c. In Hampshire, or "Hants," is another, "Pagen holds of the KING 1 Hide, 1 Yardland in *Buckbolt*, and it was held in parcenary by Sawin and assessed at 5 yardlands, but it is now in the Forest. * * It was worth 100*s*." The land was part of that taken by the King to form his New Forest.

These are only a few of the large number of instances contained in "*Domesday*" showing the holding by Pagen

(Payne) in various parts of England at the time when the examination and inventory were made. A fuller investigation leads to some very interesting results in relation to the family now traced. It has already been remarked in the extract from Hume, that the lands thus parcelled out by the King were generally "divided into baronies, and conferred on the most considerable of his adventurers." Among these the records show that this "Pagen" who in one of the extracts above given, is related to hold "of the King," and whose land is "now in the Forest," was ranked as one. As a consequence, his name is reported as holder of lands either "of the King," or others, in at least sixteen different counties, and to the number of thirty-eight or more holdings in all, and the significant remark is added by the commissioner of returns, that "he could go whithersoever he would." These holdings were so located in different counties, that leaving Hants or Hampshire by the Isle of Wight, where the New Forest was located, he could travel north to "the Wash" on the North Sea; thence west across the island to the Irish Sea; thence south to the Bristol Channel; thence east to the place of starting, and at every step be in a county where he owned land, and consequently had right of protection. This was his peculiar baronial privilege arising from his rank and probable connection with the King. He had settled in England from Normandy before the Conquest, as is plainly evidenced by the record, and was consequently there to share with the Conqueror the brunt of battle and the crown of success. He died about the same time that Domesday was compiled in 1086, leaving Edmund his eldest son and heir to inherit his immense estate and dignities, as well as his favor with the King.

When the King made the great sacrifice of private interests by establishing his "New Forest" of thirty miles extent, absorbing farms, dwellings and churches to gratify his pleasure, this Pagen's name is often found in the roll of lands taken; "Lands now in the Forest," and for these he had other lands assigned to him in other localities.

From these various references and entries, it would seem that this same *Pagen* was, according to Hume's record, one of the barons upon whom the Conqueror bestowed his favors as among "the most considerable adventurers." And of so marked a character was his favor to the family, that his "son Edmund" was also made to share his bounty and enjoy his baronial privileges. The facts now related are very important, as intimately connected with other particulars in the subsequent history of the family.

On this broad Norman platean and its various fields as now described, every family of "Paine" may find his ancestral home, if only he is able to trace it out. The work is of course difficult, if not impossible, the seeker being obliged to span the space of eight centuries.

And just here it is very appropriate to remark, that all efforts to define or trace any particular family lineage, of the class now discussed, to an earlier date than that now given, when the Normans possessed themselves of English soil, are utterly vain and hopeless. No such line is practicably traceable to any earlier period of time. All families of Scandinavian, Norman, Saxon and Celtic descent may regard themselves as forever and irretrievably shut out from all earlier knowledge of their especial ancestry. Prior to that time, or a generation earlier, surnames had not been adopted, and hence no means of identification existed to

distinguish one line of ancestry, or, indeed, one family from another, beyond any particular generation then alive. Neither had Coats of Arms been then invented which, more truly than any other species of evidence, goes to establish identity of lineage, when other proof is lacking. Even British Royalty, in all its pride of ancestry, is obliged, in its backward march for an origin, to stop short with the Conqueror, whose very name of "William," (helmet bearer) had but just then been invented. To say nothing of his doubtful parentage, not a single previous generation of ancestry can be safely defined as a basis of his lineage.

We have, it is true, mythical accounts of the Sagas and "Runic Rhymes" of Scandinavia, and we read how Ossian sung on the Scottish Highlands of the early days, but in spite of all these, the truth has to be confessed, that behind the thick veil which separated Scandinavia from Southern Europe, all is darkness and night; and as separate families and nations come out thence into the open day of history, they are utterly undistinguishable from each other without any knowledge of their descent more than that which is enjoyed of the birds and beasts of the forest.

And indeed, could it be otherwise, the knowledge attainable, by any one, of his ancestry, behind that veil, would afford but little satisfaction to the seeker, inasmuch as the inevitable result would be to find his progenitors for centuries there a part only of a crude mass of individuals, almost if not quite undistinguishable among themselves, people of little culture, and all alike tillers of the soil for a mere subsistence, substantially without government or refinement, or perhaps, any other desirable quality.

CHAPTER VI.

The Crusades and Hugh de Payen.

FOLLOWING close upon the Norman conquest of England, in the latter part of the eleventh century, the Crusades began to rage, as has been already related. The history of the first, which was composed largely of Normans under the leadership of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and which commenced its march in the last year of that century, has a peculiar importance to the Paine race. Without any more particular rehearsal of the events which occurred in connection with it, than that it was successful in wresting the Holy Places from the hands of Infidels, the following portion of its history is of great interest.

At the termination of the Crusade now spoken of, the celebrated Hugh de Payen remained behind for the purpose of more surely securing its grand results. For long months he acted the part of guide, with others, for all such pilgrims as might need aid and conduct to their journey's end, and more particularly from the crossing of Jordan to the city of Jerusalem. For this purpose he organized a force adapted to the occasion and diligently attended to the work. In company with Godfrey de St. Omer, he instituted an order known as the "Templars of the Cross," the sole object of which was to further the great objects of the Crusaders' mission by protecting the Holy Places and rendering safe the journey of all pilgrims to the Holy Shrine. The original organization embraced only seven others besides themselves. They were both

poor, but their undertaking was patronized by the King of Jerusalem, Baldwin II., who not only gave them his countenance, but assigned to them their lodgings in his palace, and made them the recipients of his personal favor and society. Of their poverty they made no secret, but emblazoned it on their seal by adopting as a device "a horse with two riders."

Starting from this small beginning, the order soon began to extend its limits and its power, until it came to be the most powerful and opulent of all organizations then probably existing in the world, controlling the fate of nations, and even demanding and receiving from the Pope an acknowledgement of its asserted rights. Its original organization was in A. D. 1118, and continued to exist until 1312, nearly two centuries, when, after five or six years of violent action, Philip the Fair of France, and Pope Clement V. succeeded in abolishing it and appropriating its immense possessions to the use of the various sovereigns of the different nations where they were deposited. In Portugal, the order still exists under the name of the "Knights of Christ." The pledge of every Templar bound him to defend at the peril of his life, the mysteries of the Christian faith, to perform military service beyond the seas whenever called upon to do so, and "never to fly before three Infidels even when alone." During all these ages while the order had life, and ever since, the two original founders have been celebrated for their work as its originators and patrons, and during its continuance, even after their death, as its peculiar protectors and guardians.

Sir Walter Scott, in Ivanhoe, Vol. II., Chapter XII., put into the mouth of the Grand Master, answering Conrade, while dilating on the evils prevailing even among the Templars:

"I shame to speak, I shame to think of the corruptions which have rushed in upon us even like a flood. The souls of our pure founders, the spirits of Hugh de Payen and Godfrey de St. Omer, and of the Blessed Seven who first joined in dedicating their lives to the service of the Temple, are disturbed even in the enjoyment of Paradise itself. I have seen them, Conrade, in the visions of the night, their sainted eyes shed tears for the sins and follies of their brethren, and for the foul and shameful luxury in which they wallow. 'Beaumanoir, they say, thou slumberest. Awake! There is a stain in the fabric of the Temple deep and foul as that left by the streaks of leprosy on the walls of the infected houses of old. * * Beaumanoir, thou sleepest! Up and avenge our cause! Slay the sinners, male and female! Take to thee the brand of Phineas!' The vision fled, Conrade, but as I awaked I could still hear the clank of their mail and see the waving of their white mantles."

Proctor in his "History of the Crusades" (p. 202) gives also an interesting account of the order, and of Payen's participation in its founding.

Who Hugh de Payen was, genealogically, or to what line he belonged, of the numerous families now existing, is a matter of much interest. That he was a Norman is very clear, for at that early day the name had not gone beyond the field of its orgin, for only a single generation, or two, had then passed since surnames had been first adopted. His name, too, indicates that he was the son of a father who bore the same name, and who lived necessarily during the war and reign of the Conqueror. He was too, as a Norman, in the Crusade, one of the soldiers or followers of Robert the Duke. The success and suddenness with which he entered upon his great work and organized the order and advanced its cause, show most conclusively that he must have had what is often

spoken of as a "good start" in life. A footman's, or private's position in an army is ever a place not only of difficulty, but of impossibility, from which to arise at once to eminence or favor. In order to do this he must have had the prestige of noble birth, or other extraneous advantages, as well as of personal merit, to give him such an impetus as he actually enjoyed. Thus, and thus only, could he have attained so suddenly the high pinnacle of fame and favor to which he arrived. This conclusion is supported by the facts already stated with reference to his favor with Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, who gave him lodgings in his palace and the prestige of his high office.

From the readings of Domesday we have seen that Pagen, or Payen, was one of William the Conqueror's chief barons, on whom he especially bestowed his favors; and Robert the Duke, under whom Hugh went to the Crusades, was the son of the Conqueror, thus placing the two sons (if sons they were) in direct communication of friendship with each other. The conclusion is at least very natural and certainly very probable, that Hugh de Payen (the son of Payen) was really the son of him of Domesday, Edmund being his oldest son and heir. That he was poor though thus the son of a rich father, is readily explainable by the fact that the then prevailing law of primogeniture gave the whole inheritance to the oldest son and left the younger poor, a fact of so much importance that it led in the days of heraldry to the adoption of a particular feature on the Coat of Arms to express it. This feature was the placing on the shield a *Martlet*, or footless bird, to indicate that the party had no land to stand on, and hence no use for feet.

One of the extracts from Domesday is the following: "Edmund, the son of Pagen, holds of the King, and Hugh holds of him."

That this Hugh thus spoken of was Hugh de Payen cannot certainly be determined, but the fact that his surname is not given, but simply his Christian name, rather implies that his surname was the same with his under whom he held, and who is related as being "the son of Pagen." The conclusion can hardly be resisted that the great Crusader was the son of him on whom King William so abundantly showered his favors, and that it was this favor with King William which opened the palace doors of King Baldwin at Jerusalem, and gave to the poor son a home and the prestige of his influence and his power as before related.

The presumed ages of the different parties at the time makes this conclusion all very probable. The above extract was written in 1086 when Domesday was compiled, which was 13 years before the Crusade. At or about that time Pagen died. If he died at the age of 60 in that year, and the average of human life be applied in this case, giving 33 years as the average of a generation, Hugh would be 27 years old at the time spoken of, which would make him, say 40 years old at the Crusade, and 59 at the time of the Templar formation in 1118, thus showing the naturalness of the hypothesis we are making.

A continuation of this subject more appropriately follows the next chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

Coats of Arms.

FEW subjects connected with the early history of any family has more interest than that of the Coat of Arms, adopted by its early founders. This not only tells of the general character or specific virtues of the assumer or his progenitor, but furnishes the best and most reliable evidence of family identity, especially where direct and positive means of knowledge are wanting. Like the beacon light at sea it tells to the far off voyager, despite all intervening space and objects, the certainty of his course and the identity of his position. Further than this, it affords a clear and often conclusive proof of the most important facts in the history and character of the lineage.

An eminent writer on the subject uses the following language with reference to that class whose Coats of Arms bear evidence of service in the Holy Wars:

"The Croisades, so called from the little crosses which those who undertook the expedition to the Holy Land against the Infidels, received from the hands of the bishops and priests and sewed on their garments, likewise gave occasion not only to the bearing of several new figures till then unknown in arms, as bezants, martlets, escallops, alerions, crosses, etc., but also improved the mode and greatly augmented the number and variety of armories. The glory which, from the expedition, resulted to those who bravely risked their lives and fortunes in the defense of the Christian religion brought these arms which had been worn on the occasions into esteem, so that the assumers when returned from the Holy War, not

only continued during their lives the use of such arms as they had assumed, but their issue did the same, making them the hereditary gentilian marks of their family and priding themselves in exhibiting and perpetuating such certain proof of the purity, virtue and valor of their parents."

The pertinency of our author's remarks will be seen when applied to families which have, among their heir-looms, this interesting and valuable acquisition.

Family Coat of Arms.

The Coat of Arms of the family in question is that which in works of heraldry is known as "The Arms of Payne of Market Bosworth, County of Leicester and of the County of Suffolk." The reason of this designation will be found further on, where it will be seen that the family settled first in Leicester and afterwards removed to Suffolk, from whence the original American ancestor emigrated, bringing with him, for use, this highly prized armorial ensign. That such was the case, is evidenced in many ways in heraldic and genealogical works, and by the correspondence of the original emigrant ancestor of the line and his son.

The impression or engraving of this Coat of Arms is given at the introduction of this volume and is here repeated. It is proper to remark, however, that the presentation of the "Arms" in printer's ink fails to give either the beauty or significance of the article. In order to a correct understanding of the several parts, it should be borne in mind that no part of the whole is *black*, save only the three "martlets sable"—the "crest" or wolf's head being azure or light *blue*, the border and belt *red*, the shield *silver*, the bezants or coins and mascles *gold*.

PAYNE.

The "Arms" are thus described in Burke's Encyclopædia, page 604:

Argent (1), on a fesse (2), engrailed (3), gules (4), between three martlets (5) sable (6), as many mascles (7), or (8), all within a bordure (9) of the second (10), bezantee (11), crest, a wolf's head erazed (12), azure (13) charged with five bezants (14), salterwise (15).

The interpretation or explanation of the several parts or indications is as follows:

1. "*Argent.*"—Silver, referring to the shield, *purity*.

2. "*Fesse.*"—The belt of a Knight.

3. "*Engrailed.*"—Indented or wavy edges, denoting that the honor was obtained with difficulty.

4. "*Gules.*"—Red, referring to the belt, *courage*.

5. "*Martlets.*"—Birds of a swallow kind without feet, denoting a younger son, having no landed inheritance.

6. "*Sable.*"—Black, denoting antiquity of lineage.

7. "*Mascles.*"—The three rhombs or lozenge forms in the middle of the belt, signifying meshes of a net; fishing privileges.

8. "*Or.*"—Gold, *goodness*.

9. "*Bordure.*"—An additional honor or mark of cadency distinguishing one branch from another.

10. "*Second.*"—Of the second color named, red.

11. *Bezantee.*—Sprinkled with round pieces of gold, said to indicate the coins of Byzantium or Constantinople, and that they had been to the Crusades and ransomed.

12. "*Erazed.*"—When the head is torn from the body and presenting at the neck a rough or ragged appearance instead of straight, showing strength as against skill, with the sword.

13. "*Azure.*"—Blue, *truth and fidelity*.

14.—"*Bezants.*"—Substantive of *bezantee*, gold coins.

15. "*Salterwise.*"—Arranged in the form of a cross X, signifying Crusade service.

CHAPTER VIII.

Hugh de Payen a progenitor of Ipswich Branch.

HAVING in the foregoing chapters given more particular attention to the history of the Norman race, to which all families of "Paine" belong, and to such facts as have a general bearing on the subject in hand, a more particular application of the facts already elicited, comes now in place. From the history already given, it may be regarded as presumably established that Hugh de Payen was the son of Pagen, alias Payen of Domesday, whose important connection with William the Conqueror shows him to have been one of the nobles upon whom the King was accustomed to bestow his favors, as already related. The question now arises as to the present representative of that family, and whether it is not the family to which we have given the name of the "Ipswich Branch." To settle this question, the first resort is to the Coat of Arms used by the family, a particular description and interpretation of which has been given in the last chapter. The teaching or inference derived from this, is that the assumer or progenitor, whose honors and virtues he inherited, was a Crusader, engaged in the Holy War, —that there he, by his bravery and virtue, earned the honor of Knighthood,—that he was a younger son and thus poor and without inheritance, and that his lineage was not only honorable but ancient. In connection with this fact, it is to be noted that the "arms" itself is of so early date as not to be included in works explanatory of heraldic

history, as it antedates the earliest that such history undertakes to explain.

At what period of time and in which particular Crusade he served, the evidence does not testify, but the history of the Holy Wars leaves little or no doubt on the subject. The first Crusade, which commenced its march in the last year of the eleventh century, was really the only one that was to any considerable extent patronized by Normans, and the only one indeed in which the English nation was in any great degree engaged, except that in which Richard, Cœur de Lion, served so conspicuously. The first was largely made up of Normans from their native state and England, as well as Italy, where that race had so numerously settled. They went, too, under the leadership of their own Duke Robert, son of their new King, William the Conqueror, and brother of his successor William Rufus. The party in question being thus a Norman, in the days when clanship prevailed over every other conceivable motive and prompter to action, there can be no reasonable doubt that he went in that company, where alone he could find true and natural companionship. The Crusade service was a volunteer one and, in those days, no relation of friendship, or even of humanity, prevailed outside of one's own kinship or race, and especially beyond the limits of a common dialect and habits of life. It was as it may be in the distant future, when the question may be asked with reference to any particular white man or Indian, on which side he served in the wars of the States against the Aborigines. The conclusion is clear and inevitable, that the progenitor in question must have served in that Crusade, which Robert the Duke led, and which was undertaken A. D. 1099.

This conclusion is strongly corroborated by the fact, so noticeable in the history of those times, of the names given to the children in the successive generations which followed the events related. Allusion has already been made to the fact that surnames were first adopted in Normandy and England about the time of the Norman Conquest, which was but a few years before the first Crusade took place. The adoption of surnames is only another expression for the use of what we call Christian names, and the rules of adoption are very simple and intelligible, not only from what one's reason teaches, but also from what we learn from history. The name of "Payen," being adopted as a surname, for reasons already related, no prefix or Christian name could be so natural as that of the Conqueror, whose fortune they had followed in the war, or that of the Duke, who led them in victory to the Holy Places. This readily explains the striking fact, that the names of William and Robert were most commonly used, and were constantly found in the family in question, down to the time of emigration and several generations afterwards.

From what has already been advanced, it is quite apparent that, whoever the person may have been whose valor and virtue are signalized by the Coat of Arms of the family, he served in the first Crusade in which Hugh also served. The Coat of Arms presents him as a younger son, and by reason thereof poor, or without inheritance, thus like Hugh, having Edmund, his elder brother, the inheritor of all his father's estate.

"The banner and seal of the Order of Knights Templar bore a cross *gules*, on a field *argent*." The family Coat of Arms spoken of represents the assumer or his progenitor to be a *knight*, and contains also the two indications

thus on the Templar's banner, showing quite conclusively that he was one who had a right to Templar fame.

All these facts, with the additional one of identity of name, would seem to fix, almost beyond doubt, the identity of person. The story, simply otherwise told, is that two men of the same name, both Normans and both poor, by reason of being younger sons and thus without inheritance, both Templars, shared in the same Crusade the honor of Knighthood for valor and virtue exercised, and both, necessarily from the nature of things, alike *nobly* connected by blood or other relationship. It is more natural to suppose them to be one and the same person rather than two. But what makes the conclusion all the more certain is the fact, that, in the compilation of "all the known crests of Great Britain and Ireland," by Fairbairns, in which twenty-six different ones are given to the name of "Payne," only one has the sign of Crusade service upon it, being that of the family in question, or of Leicester and Suffolk Counties; the sign being that of a cross formed by five bezants *saltier*, thus establishing, by negative proof, what is often the strongest kind of the affirmative, according to the old legal maxim: *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius.*

This conclusion has more weight from the fact that Hugh's prominence as a Crusader, and as founder of the order of Knights Templar, would very naturally make his virtues to be greatly sought for by all his heirs who had a right to claim and use them on their Coats of Arms. So brilliant a prize could not have been overlooked or disregarded in such an age, for such a purpose. That "order" maintained its existence and immense popularity for about 200 years, until the 14th century, when Coats of Arms were introduced with such general favor. Under

such circumstances, Hugh's virtues would be grasped and appropriated with greatest avidity by his heirs who had the only right. We can scarcely conceive of one, having so rich an heir-loom at his command, allowing it to be thrown away or neglected. More readily would such heirs have abandoned the richest pecuniary inheritance. But, as has just been shown, such abandonment must have been suffered, unless the Coat of Arms in question was the one which was adopted, for none other exists having upon it the particularly desirable indications of Crusade service and Templar fame.

It is not supposed that the Coat of Arms was that of Hugh de Payen himself, for he died before Coats of Arms were adopted in England, but only that the assumer was of his lineage, none other having a right to assume his characteristics save his heirs, these being, as a sacred heir-loom, their title alone. Some one or two centuries passed before such Coats of Arms were adopted, and, very shortly after that, we find that of "Leicester and Suffolk Counties" used by the progenitor of the Ipswich Branch, then living at Market Bosworth in the county first named. A marked characteristic of this is the three martlets *sable*, indicating antiquity of lineage by its *sable* or *black* color. As the qualities, which earned the coat at all, were gained by Crusade service, and Hugh was in the first, no more ancient lineage could have been indicated, while we are almost, as it were, forbidden the right of ascribing a later period for earning the reputation of "*antiquity*."

CHAPTER IX.

The Family Lineage.

THE first definite information which we have of the lineage of the family in question, besides what has already been written, is that which we find in the "Visitation of Suffolk County," a work originally compiled in 1561, but afterwards extended, at two or three different times, within the next century. This work was afterwards supplemented by Gage in his "History of Suffolk County," both works treating quite fully of the family in question.

These writers both describe the family as resident in Leicestershire, upon the famous field of Bosworth where the last great battle of the Roses was fought, and the fate of the Houses of York and Lancaster decided by the death of Richard III., on Aug. 22, 1485. Though generally known as "Bosworth," the more accurate name of the place was "Market Bosworth," situate in Leicester County, near the central point of the Kingdom, being one of the places where *Pagen*, of Domesday fame, had land.

The identity of lineage is made certain by the continued use made of the same Coat of Arms by the family at Bosworth, and afterwards in Suffolk County, and by the original American families for two generations after emigration.

Generation I.

Sir Thomas Payne, Knight.

1. Beginning with the history of the family as presented in the "Visitation," we have first in the list, the name of Sir Thomas Payne, Knight, of Market Bosworth, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Pultney, Knight, the ancestor of William Pultney, Earl of Bath, the celebrated statesman, who acted so important a part, first as Minister of War, and afterwards as Premier of England in the early part of the last century. The dates of Sir Thomas' birth, or death, are neither of them given, but the dates at which his descendants came upon the stage of active life, show that he must have been born in the early part of the fifteenth century. He had three sons:

2. *Robert.*
3. *William.*
4. *Edmund.*

The dates of their births are neither of them given, but the record shows the younger of the three alive in the 32d year of Henry VIII., or A. D. 1540, at which time he had a grandson, then a rich and active man, as will be more apparent in what follows. This fact would seem to establish the birth of Sir Thomas, the great-grandfather of a wealthy business man, according to the usual average of life and birth, at, or nearly as early as, the year 1400.

What became of the two elder sons of Sir Thomas is not recorded, which shows conclusively that neither of them removed to Suffolk County, and as no mention is made of them in the "Visitation of Leicestershire," it is equally clear that they did not remain there and have progeny. In the "Visitation of Huntingdonshire," an

adjoining county, the genealogy of a "Robert Payne" is given, the particulars of which would seem to establish identity with Robert, the son of Thomas, except that his Coat of Arms was not identical. As different sons often did adopt different coats from their father, this fact alone does not disprove the identity. This family was generally settled at St. Neot's, a place but little remote from the place where Edmund's family resided, in and about St. Edmundsbury and Nowton in the County of Suffolk.

Just here it may be appropriate to call attention to the peculiar naming of these three sons, as the names used often afford a most important clew to the family genealogy. The frequent recurrence of the names of William and Robert in the line, and the reason of it, have already been spoken of. The name of *Edmund* thus found in the first family of which we have mention, most naturally carries us back to Edmund, the son of *Pagen*, whom we have ventured to credit as the elder brother of Hugh, and also the ancestor of the family in question. The proof is not conclusive, but for those days it was a coincidence of no small force as evidence.

GENERATION II.

(4.) EDMUND PAYNE, youngest son of Sir Thomas (1), alive in 32d of Henry VIII., or A. D. 1540, married Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Walton, of Leicester County, and had several sons. His place of residence was undoubtedly that of his birth, at Bosworth. Among his sons were:

5. *William Payne*, the eldest of them all and his heir.

GENERATION III.

(5.) WILLIAM PAYNE, son of Edmund (4) and his heir, grandson of Sir Thomas (1), removed to Suffolk County, and took up his residence at Hengrave in that

county. Carrying with him the use of his grandfather's Coat of Arms, this came thenceforth, in heraldic history to be known as the "Coat and Crest of Leicester County, and Suffolk County," and is especially known as belonging to "Payne of Hengrave." He was a man of much note and importance in his day, being in the service of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, as bailiff of his Manor of Hengrave. In 1521, the Duke having been convicted of conspiring against King Henry VIII. to establish himself in power, as his successor, was, by order of the King, put to death. The office thus becoming vacant by the death of the Duke, Payne lost his place as deputy, and was obliged to retire to private life. The Duke's successor, however, appointed Payne's son to the office held by the father, as will be mentioned in his history. Payne married Margery daughter of Thomas Ash, by whom he had twelve children:

6. *Henry*, who never married.
7. *John*, who married, and his widow married Wm. James.
8. *Thomas*.
9. *George*.
10. *Nicholas*, who married Ann Bowles of Baldock.
11. *Edward*, who married.
12. *Anthony*, who married Martha Castell.
13. *Agatha*, who married John Pratt.
14. *Elizabeth*, who married Oliver Sparrow.
15. *Agnes*.
16. *Anna*.
17. *Frances*.

GENERATION IV.

(6.) HENRY PAINE, son of William (5), grandson of Edmund (4), and great-grandson of Sir Thomas (1),

came to reside in Bury St. Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk. He was a lawyer by profession, a member of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire. During his life it was that Henry VIII. dissolved so large a part of the Catholic monasteries of England, and seized upon their effects, converting them to his own use and purposes. In the 37th year of that King's reign, A. D. 1546, Paine purchased of the Crown and received a grant in fee of the Manor of Nowton, the advowson of the church and the hereditaments in Nowton belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Edmund, one of the most celebrated monasteries in the Kingdom. He also purchased the Grange in Thorpe Riggnoll, in the County of York, parcel of the lands of the Priori of Worksop. For the grants he paid to the Crown, as consideration, the sum of £647 18*s.* 2*d.* The sale of the Manor was made subject to a lease then existing in favor of Wm. Sterne for twenty years for the yearly rent of £25 13*s.* 9*d.* By this purchase, Paine became Lord of the Manor of Nowton, a right or dignity which followed the law of inheritance.

After the fall and consequent death of Buckingham, as has been already related, and the consequent dismissal of Paine's father as bailiff, the Duke's successor, Sir Thomas Kytson, appointed his son Henry to the same office of bailiff of the Manor. Paine was also counsel for the Earl and Countess of Bath, and the Earl on his death bequeathed to him for a remembrance, a gold ring of the value of 40*s.*, and the Countess styling him "her loving friend," directed by her will, that he should be associated with her executors, and gave him a legacy of £20.

Henry Paine died July 25, 1568, and was buried the next day in the Parish church of Nowton. He left a will, made a few days before his death, giving his estate, most

of it, to charitable purposes. To three-score poor householders, in each of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. James, in St. Edmund's Bury, he gave three-score bushels of rye, that they and their families might pray for him, and to the poor prisoners in the gaol two bushels of rye to be baked for them, together with as much meat as ten shillings would purchase, and 6*s.* 8*d.* in money and an annual allowance of wood for 20 years; 64*s.* to maintain the monument, etc., of St. Mary's Church, 20*s.* to repair it, small sums to the poor men's boxes of Nowton and other churches, to one friend, the Countess of Bath's cup, to another, his Chaucer "written in vellum and illumined in gold," to another, a standing cup with cover all gilt that was part of the Countess of Bath's plate," and also "a cloth of fine work that hung over the cupboard in his room with the story of Noe and the Creation of the World," also various gifts to his brothers and sisters and their children. To Walter, son of his late brother, John Paine, he gave his homestead on College Street, St. Edmunds Bury, with the College Hall adjoining and 300 marks and furniture, etc. To William James, the 2d husband of his brother John's widow, 40*s.*, and to his brother Edward, his household effects, tiles and bricks made at his Manor of the Clees in Essex. Other lands he gave to his brother Anthony for life, with remainder over to Anthony's sons, John, Thomas and William successively in tail male. Besides other devises he gave to his brother Nicholas and William his son, the Manor of Netherhall in Soham, Cambridgeshire on pay[t] of £100 to his Executors. The Manor of Nowton he settled on his brother Anthony. His will was proved Feb'y 2, 1569. He was never married or at least left no widow, or children. The records compiled by the author of the "Visit-

ation" show "Mr. Henry Paine, Esq., Lord and Patron of Nowton, buried July 26, 1568."

(7.) JOHN PAINE, son of William (5), died previous to June 14, 1568, leaving an only son, who thus became also heir at law to his uncle Henry, he being then more than 21 years of age.

18. *Walter Paine.*

(10.) NICHOLAS PAINE, son of William (5), resided at Hengrave, County of Suffolk, June 14, 1568. He was devisee under his brother Henry's will, of the Manor of Netherall Tindalls, in Soham, Cambridge County. He married Ann Bowles, of Baldock, Hertz County, and had five children as follows:

19. *William*, married Elizabeth Chenery.
20. *Thomas.*
21. *Mary*, married Robert Bridgham.
22. *Dorothy*, married Thomas Nichols.
23. *Ann*, married John Howard.

(11.) EDWARD PAINE, son of William (5), was living June 14, 1568, and married. He had the Manor of Clees in Alphanston, Essex County, apparently late his brother Henry's, and had two sons.

25. *Thomas*,
24. *Henry*, } both living June 14, 1568.

(12.) ANTHONY PAINE, son of William (5), married Martha Castell, who died June 28, 1603. He lived at Bury St. Edmunds, gentleman, and had the Manor of Nowton, settled upon him by his brother Henry (6). He died and was buried at Nowton, March 3, 1606. He left a will dated Feb. 16 previous, in which he directed his body to be buried in the chancel of Nowton church, near his late wife—gave his house to his son William, also his nest of "bolls with cover all gilt having the arms of the

Countess of Oxford upon it," etc. His wife's wedding ring he gave to Mary, daughter of Walter Paine (18) ; all the remainder of his estate he gave to his son William, whom he appointed sole executor. He had four children :

26. *John*, who married Frances Spring.
27. *Thomas*, bap. Jan. 16, 1563.
28. *William*, bap. Dec. 2, 1565, married———
29. *Anne*, bap. Jan. 13, 1560, married Wm. Weston.

The Manor of Nowton which Anthony had received by devise from his brother Henry (6), was by him left to young Anthony (39), son of John (26), who had died before his father. This, young Anthony conveyed to his uncle William (28), who thereby became, as he is described in the Visitation, "Lord of the Manor of Nowton."

CHAPTER X.

Generation V.

WALTER PAINE, (18), son and heir of John (7), gentleman, had two children:

30. *Mary*, bap. June 9, 1577.

31. *John*, bap. Dec. 12, 1579.

(19.) William Paine, son of Nicholas (10), resided at Worlington, Suffolk County, gentleman, devisee *in remainder* of the Manor of Netherall Tindalls in Soham, under his uncle Henry's will, married Elizabeth Chenery, Nov. 8, 1585. His will dated July 26, 1614, was proved July 16, 1617. They had five children as follows:

32. *William*, died in 1617.

33. *Henry*, married Ann Alston.

34. *Elizabeth*, married Francis Dister.

35. *Mary*, married Thomas Biggs.

36. *Ann*, married Thomas Gest.

(24.) Henry Paine, son of Edward (11), had the Manor of Worlington settled upon him by his uncle Henry (6). He was married and had two children:

37. *Henry*, married Susan Beriffs, and died Jan. 22, 1606.

38. *Thomas*, who was living June 14, 1568.

(26.) John Paine, son of Anthony (12), married Frances, daughter of Robert Spring; baptized, January, 1558, and buried at Nowton, October, 28. 1597. He was son and heir apparent of his father Anthony, but having died before his father, the descent of property to which

he was heir passed to his son Anthony (39), who thus inherited the estate which was devised by Henry (6), to his brother, Anthony (12). This included the Manor of Nowton as already related. The record of his death and burial is as follows: "John Paine, *generosus*, buried 28 Oct., 1597." He had children:

39. *Anthony*, who married Alice Playters.
40. *Martha*, baptized Nov. 25, 1587, unmarried.
41. *Henry*, baptized March 2, 1588–9, unmarried.

(27.) Thomas Paine, son of Anthony (12), was baptized at St. Mary's Bury, 16 Jan., 1568, but was not named in his father's will, which was executed Feb. 16, 1606, and hence the conclusion that he died without issue.

(28.) William Paine, son of Anthony (12), was baptized at St. Mary's Church, Dec. 2, 1565, and was married. His wife was living April 20, 1606. They lived at Nowton, a Parish of St. Edmunds Bury, one of the shires and principal towns of Suffolk County. St. Mary's Church being one of the churches of Nowton. By the will of his father he was devisee of a part of his estate, but being a younger son, he was not heir. As has been already related, John (26), his oldest brother, had died previous to his father, and hence his oldest son, Anthony (39), was heir to his grandfather. As such heir, he inherited from his grandfather, or had settled upon him, the Manor of Nowton, the same which Henry (6), had bought of Henry VIII., belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Edmunds. This made him "Lord of the Manor," and as such, owner of the advowson of that church, having the right of presentation belonging to that office. Anthony, the younger, having this estate in 1607, sold the manor and advowson to his uncle William Paine, now spoken of, for £3000, he being then resident

at Benham. William then became "Lord of the Manor," and as such held his first court there in Oct. 6, 1609, in the sixth year of James I., and his last court in 1621, having thus held the manorship 12 years, when he sold out to Sir Daniel de Ligne. The public records, as collected by the author of the "Visitation of Suffolk," show that "William Paine sometime Lord of the Manor (Nowton) was buried Nov. 21, 1648," and that his wife was buried April 29, 1648. He must thus have been at the time of his death of the age of 83 years.

That the William Paine, now treated of, was the father of the original American immigrants, is not certainly declared by the records, but circumstances leave little doubt of the fact. That these were of the same family, is demonstrated by the Coat of Arms which is conclusively proved to have been used by them after their arrival in America. By this evidence, they are shown to be not only the descendants of Sir Thomas Payne, of Leicester, but that they were of the Suffolk County branch, thus of that particular descendant that came thither. And still more, the Coat of Arms so used by them also came to be known in Suffolk as that of "Payne of Hengrave," as has been already related in last chapter under "William Paine (5)." It is clear then, that our ancestors must have been of his descendants, as no previous member of the family resided in Suffolk County. He was the particular person who alone, according to the "Visitation," removed to that County where he became bailiff under the Duke of Buckingham's successor. The history of his sons already given would seem to leave no other place to locate the parties in question. The fact of their being of the line, and the almost certain impossibility of their belonging to either other branch, would leave it presumably proved, at

least to a reasonable certainty, that the American immigrants in question were thus the children of William now spoken of, who was the grandson of "William Payne, of Hengrave." Hengrave, St. Edmunds Bury and Nowton are all in the same neighborhood, and not very distant from Hadleigh, where Robert married the daughter of John Whiting, thus adding proof to our otherwise well established probability. And the ages of the parties all concur with the same proposition, William the supposed father being born in 1565, and the sons William and Robert in 1598 and 1601.

The "style," too, of the son goes to confirm the same idea. Of the 150 persons who emigrated in the same company, or about the same time, with William, only some half dozen claimed the title of "gentleman," or had the prefix of "Mr.," one of whom was William now spoken of, a title which he was readily accorded as the son and heir of one who had been "Lord of the Manor." The characteristics of the persons in the line as recorded in the history, goes to show strongly the identity of family. The "*generosus*" accorded to the character of John (26), agrees well with the similar compliment, paid to both William and Robert in America, as will be related in their respective histories. Indeed, that particular and very odd vein, which runs through and characterizes the wills of the different parties on both sides of the Atlantic, lend a strong piece of confirmatory proof of the proposition. The hunting out of charitable objects of bequest, so characteristic of the wills of Henry (6), and his kinsman, and of William of Ipswich, would seem to lead to the idea that the one was of the same blood and spirit as the other. Then, too, the money item strengthens the presumptive proof of the alleged fact. William

especially, and also Robert, from their first landing showed the characteristic of wealth, and they both died rich. They were too young in those days to have amassed so much money, as it is very evident they had from the first, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that their father was wealthy. But it was more especially after the death of William, of Nowton, in 1648, that William's career, of Ipswich, as a man of unusual wealth is noticable. Then it was that he became purchaser of the Watertown Mills, the Lynn and other Iron Works, and the Sturbridge lead mines, and engaged so largely in the work of colonizing Western Massachusetts, and endowed the Ipswich Free School. It was soon after, that he removed from Ipswich and entered upon his, as it were, new life as a Boston merchant, and exhibited especially his great wealth. All these events, coming so soon after the time of William Paine's death in England, leads to the conclusion that he did, about that time, receive the fruits of a rich heirship, as he would if he were the son of the former.

Granting that the American emigrant was of the lineage of William Paine, of Hengrave, as the Coat of Arms unmistakably shows, there would seem to be no other person who could have been his father save only the party now alleged, as is evident from the history of the several families now adduced. So that we are brought to the necessity of excluding him from the line altogether or admit the alleged paternity. But this, the Coat of Arms forbids.

A vigilant effort has been made by correspondence with the different Registers of Suffolk County and others in England to learn a more certain result, but without effect. No will or intestate administration was taken out on

William's estate, and his name does not appear in the probate records of either shire, a fact which leads to the supposition that his family, having all removed to America, brought hither his effects without a formal administration in England. The fact that no children (except Anne,) are given to him in the Visitation, is conformable to the practice of the Heralds, who uniformly overlooked and ignored "all who had deserted their country."

The conclusion seems compelled that the original immigrant, William Paine, of Ipswich, was the son of William Paine, of Nowton, the son of him of Hengrave, whose seal he wore, and whose character he so well imitated and adopted. But even though this conclusion as to the particular paternity or person who was the father of the emigrants in question be incorrect, it can make no essential difference in the tracing of the family lineage, as has now been done. As already remarked, their father, whosoever he may have been, must have been a grandson of William Paine, of Hengrave, who was the first and only person who introduced the Coat of Arms from Leicester County into Suffolk, and was thus necessarily the great-grandfather of William and Robert, of Ipswich. By following the history of his several children and their descendants, as is given in these pages, there would seem, however, to be no place to otherwise locate their paternity. Those sons against whose names there is no mention made of marriage, being unmarried.

His paternity being thus presumably established, we have an unbroken line of descent from Sir Thomas Payne, Knight, of Market Bosworth, about the year 1400, down to the emigration, with the further presumption in favor of the line extending back to embrace the great Templar Hugh de Payen, of Crusade fame, of the eleventh cen-

tury, and his father the distinguished "Pagen" of Domesday.

The children of William Paine now spoken of were as follows, besides Anne above mentioned:

42. *William Paine*, b. in 1598–9.

43. *Robert*, b. in 1601.

44. *Elizabeth*, who married William Hammond.

45. *Dorothy*, who married Simon Eyre.

46. *Phebe*, who married John Page.

These all came to America and resided here during the remainder of their lives, being all of them active and intelligent citizens, who took most important parts in the work of the early colonists of New England.

GENERATION VI.

(32.) WILLIAM PAINE, son of William (19), of Worlington, gentleman, died in 1617, his will being proved July 17, 1617. He was devisee of the Manor of Netherall Tindalls, in Soham, by his father's will, and by his own will he devised the same to his mother Elizabeth, and his brother and sisters equally, all of whom joined in levying a fine on same to the use of Henry (33), in 1625. He had no children and was probably never married.

(33.) HENRY PAINE, brother of next preceding, himself also styled gentleman, married Ann Alston, of Boxford, and died in 1639, having two children.

47. *Edward*, who died in 1667.

48. *Ann*, who married Robert Grigson, and died Sept. 11, 1684.

(37.) HENRY PAINE, son of Henry (24), married Susan Beriff, and died Jan. 22, 1606, having three children:

49. *Henry*, who died Dec. 7, 1603, not married.

50. *Susan*, who died May 28, 1615, not married.

51. *Tabitha*, who married Samuel Bigg.

(39). ANTHONY PAINE, son of John (26), "generosus," gentleman, heir of his grandfather, Lord of the Manor of Nowton, married Alice Playters, and died 1608. at the age of 23 years. As already related, this Anthony, heir to the title of Nowton, sold the same to his uncle William (28), for £3000. He had three daughters, but no sons, *Frances*, *Susan* and *Dorothy*.

Having now traced the line through the generation to which the American emigrants belonged, and thus given the entire ante-emigration history of it, so far as they resided in Suffolk County, from which our ancestors came, this part of our work comes to an end, and the post-emigration history of the family is next in order.

PART II.

Post-Emigration. or American History of the Family.

CHAPTER XI.

Generation I.

William Paine.

WILLIAM PAINE (42), with whom commences the American history of the family in question, was born in Suffolk County, England, in 1598–9, probably in the Parish of Nowton. He was presumably the son of William Paine (28), Lord of the Manor of that place, as has been already explained, under his name, on a previous page. He came to America in the ship Increase, Robert Lee, Master, which sailed from London in April, 1635, he being then of the age of 37 years. His wife Ann, 40 years of age, and five children accompanied him, the oldest 11 years and the youngest 8 weeks old. They landed at Boston, and at once took up their residence in Watertown, where he formed one of the "earliest list of the inhabitants" "to whom was allotted on July 25, 1636, a grant of the Great Dividends to the freemen and all the townsmen there inhabiting, being 120 in number." To each of them was thus assigned 70 acres. His location was in the neighborhood of the present grounds of Mt. Auburn, on "the road to the Pond," present Washington Street, about one-half mile west of Fresh Pond. In addition to this, his homestead lot, he very soon acquired many other parcels of land in town, and

became known as a large land-holder. Although he shortly after exchanged his home for one in another town, yet he never lost his interest in this, his original place of residence, but continued through life to be a large owner of property there.

Inheriting the blood and character of a true Norman ancestry, with that spirit of energy, enterprise and public zeal which has so universally characterized that race, he began early to exhibit these traits of character in his business life, and to be recognized accordingly as a citizen of value and importance. Having the prestige, not only of good birth, but of inherited wealth, with the additional characteristics of integrity and good judgment, he came soon to be selected for the performance of public duties, and the holding of important trusts. Few men of his day had more to do, than he, in establishing and advancing various systems of public improvement and matters of public weal.

His ancestors in the old country had been persons of distinction, known as men of rank and station, occupying positions of trust and importance through a succession of generations. His father, as has been already noticed, was for many years "Lord of the Manor of Nowton." The son, though recorded as a "husbandman" in the list of emigrants, was yet recognized, in that very list, as a man of honorable distinction, as he was also in the list of persons admitted to the rank of "freeman" shortly after. In both he is designated as "gentleman" by the prefix of "Mr.," a title or designation granted to only some half dozen persons, out of about 150 in number in each case. This honor was probably conferred upon him by virtue of his father's position as already described.

Watertown, soon after his settlement there, having become surcharged with inhabitants, removals were found necessary, and among those who sought new homes in other places, Mr. Paine was one. On July 4, 1639, he, with his brother Robert and a few others, procured a grant from the Legislature of land at Ipswich, "with leave to settle a village there," and thereupon at once removed thither, where he continued to reside for about 16 years, aiding largely in building up the village and town, ever since known by that name. In the mean time, on May 13, 1640, he was admitted freeman and hence endowed with all the privileges of citizenship.

His sterling integrity, good judgment and active business habits soon came to be generally known and acknowledged, as is evidenced by his frequent public employment and Legislative appointments. His name is found all through the Legislative records of the Colony ever after, during his life. In 1640, he was by the Legislature selected as one of the tax commissioners for the appraisal of property; in 1642, he was appointed to establish the limits of Northam (Dover), and also at about the same time to settle the bounds of Hampton and Colchester; in 1643, to determine the bounds of "Excetter and Hampton;" in 1646, to settle difficulties at Hampton; in 1651, to settle the Hampton line; in 1652, to settle the line of Dover and Exeter, and in 1655; to settle the line of Hampton and Salisbury. Other matters of public and Legislative importance up to the last year of his life, will be related in the following pages.

"Free Adventurers."

Soon after his removal to Ipswich, and the settlement of that town, the Legislature, in 1645, incorporated him and others into a company known as the "Free Adven-

turers," for the purpose of advancing the settlement of Western Massachusetts. This enterprise was sustained and prosecuted through a long course of years, indeed during the whole remaining term of his life, and after his death by his son John. The frequent mention of this enterprise, made in Legislative acts and the liberality with which it was patronized by the numerous endowments or appropriations of a public character, show the great importance of the work and the care with which it was nurtured. At its beginning, a grant was made to the Company of a township of land "about 50 miles west of Springfield," near Fort Aurania, on the Hudson river, and afterwards during his life and the life of his son John, the attention of the Legislature was often favorably called to the enterprise, as will appear in the following pages.

The Dutch then held possession of the river and fort, and one of the last acts of Paine's life was to petition the Legislature to open negotiations with the Dutch government, with a view to secure the free navigation of the river to New York. The petition was effectual, but death prevented the father from carrying out the scheme, and his son John afterwards was found at New York to accomplish the object. The success which attended the arms of Great Britain at home, just at that time, over the Dutch government, also gave the former possession of New York, and consequently of the river, and made unnecessary all further proceedings in that direction.

Other Characteristics.

A further evidence of the importance with which he was held, as one of the early inhabitants of the Colony, consists in the frequent employment of his skill and services, in matters of public concern, by the governors of the different states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. This

was especially true of Gov. Dudley and Govs. Winthrop, father and son, of the two states. The intimacy between Paine and the Winthrops in particular, is evidenced in different ways, but more especially by the correspondence which has been preserved and recently published by the Mass. His. Soc. Among the letters are found some nine in number from Mr. Paine, between the years 1640 and 1659, on various subjects of a public and private nature, [Vol. VII. Series 4.] The quaintness of their contents as well as their comprehensive character as bearing upon the facts of contemporaneous history, otherwise developed, make these letters valuable, as well as interesting, to all who take an interest in his life and character. They would seem to indicate that he was not what we may call an educated man, but one possessed of a sound mind, good judgment, enterprise, integrity and public zeal. The first letter to Gov. Winthrop, Senior, is on a matter of private or family concern as connected with the contemplated marriage of his niece, daughter of his sister Hammond. The exact nature of the point at issue does not appear, but the whole was referred to the Governor, as arbiter, and this letter is addressed to him on the subject. The several other letters are mainly devoted to business matters usually connected with one or another of the enterprises here detailed.

Rev. John Davenport, one of the "four famous Johns" commemorated by Mather, was also one of Mr. Paine's intimate associates, whom it would seem he greatly esteemed. His letters also speak of Mr. Paine, and in one of them written the week after Mr. Paine's death, the Parson announces the event to the Governor.

The intimacy of Mr. Paine with the Governors in question, and more especially with the younger Winthrop,

of Conn., is exhibited in his almost constant connection with him in his various works of public improvement and enterprise, of which we are about to speak. When a job of importance was to be done, he seemed to be the Governor's main support and help in doing it.

The most striking characteristic of Mr. Paine was the numerous works of a public character which he either originated or engaged in during almost the entire period of his American life. These were many and varied, a more minute account of which follows.

Watertown Mills.

About the time of his first settling in Watertown, as has been already related, or a little before, the first milling enterprise in New England was started in that town by the erection of mills at the head of the tide on Charles river. A stone dam was constructed, and mills built by Edward How and Mathew Cradock. It soon came into the ownership of Gov. Dudley, and, at his death, it was purchased principally by Mr. Paine, who continued to carry it on during the remainder of his life, and thus became one of the first manufacturers in the whole country. His portion, as nearly as can be ascertained, was five-sixths of the whole title. The mill was at first a "corn mill" only, but was afterwards enlarged so as to embrace also a "fulling mill" as well. Upon Paine's death, the title passed to his son John, who conveyed it in mortgage to Samuel Appleton, his brother-in-law, which mortgage subsequently passed into an absolute title by foreclosure.

Lynn Iron Works.

Very early also, in the history of the Colony, iron ore was found in Lynn, on the Saugus river, and the great want then felt by the inhabitants for various kinds of iron

ware. induced some of the leading citizens to undertake the enterprise of erecting Iron Works there. Thomas Dexter and Robert Bridges especially took charge of the business at the beginning, the latter carrying specimens of the ore to England to induce the co-operation of men of capital there. The effort was successful, and a company was formed which advanced £1000 for the purpose, and thus set the enterprise on foot. Gov. Winthrop, the the younger, early became interested in it, and in connection with or through him, three-fourths of the whole establishment came into the hands of Mr. Paine. The Legislature recognized the importance of the undertaking, and gave it their approval and encouragement by appropriate legislation, exempting the property from taxation, giving it especial privileges for the prosecution of the business, with leave to export its manufactured products by carrying them abroad for sale, "provided they shall not sell to any person in actual hostility to us." "But they must in all places provide some good means whereby the families may be instructed in the knowledge of God." They then voted that "all persons might come in and take stock in the enterprise." These Iron Works were the first ever established in America. They were called and known as the "Hammersmith," from the name of the town in England whence many of the workmen came. At first about seven tons of iron per week were worked out, and afterwards eight, and the Works continued to be carried on for a long time. The evidence of their existence remains to this day in the presence of vast heaps of scoria still existing along the Saugus river, a recent letter writer remarking as a curious fact, that in a neighborhood so well populated for generations, so many tons of these relics should now remain heaped up just as the sooty

workmen left them 200 years ago. These are known as "Scoria" or "Cinder Banks."

At the time of Paine's death he was owner of three-fourths of the title in common with others, the whole being under the supervision of Oliver Purchess. By his will he gave this interest to his son John, adding the following clause: "And I do hereby earnestly request Mr. Oliver Purchis to be helpful to my son John concerning the Iron Works and the accounts thereof, whose abilities and faithfulness I have had experience of, into whose care I do commit the said accounts." The title subsequently passed from John to Mr. Appleton, though not until after a long lawsuit.

Braintree Iron Works.

Shortly after the Iron Mine Works were established at Lynn, the success which attended them stimulated other places to seek out similar objects of enterprise. Among these, the first was the town of Braintree, where iron ore was found to exist. In this, as at Lynn, Gov. Winthrop took a deep interest and favored its development. In one of the letters already spoken of, as published by the Mass. His. Society, Mr. Paine speaks of his and Mr. Webb's participation in it, and allusion is made to the fact of his purchasing Mr. Webb's interest, and that "he was like to have one-half of the whole works at Lynn and Braintree." By the inventory of his estate, it seems he died possessed of three-fourths of the title of both. In his "History of New England," Gov. Winthrop gives a pleasant account of the origin and growth of the Works, and the means by which the enterprise was accomplished by Legislative aid, and by assistance from England. "The business," says he, "was well approved by the Court as a thing much conducing to the good of the country, but we had not

stock in the treasury to give furtherance to it, only some two or three private persons joined in it, and the Court granted the adventurers nearly all their demands, as a monopoly of it for 21 years. freedom from public charges, trainings," etc. A grant of three miles square of land was also made, to help on the enterprise, to John Winthrop, Jr., and his partners, forever, on the Monotocot river.

New Haven Iron Works.

John Winthrop, Jr., was subsequently made Governor of Connecticut, and took up his residence at New Haven. About that time iron ore had also been discovered there. when he zealously entered into the plan of developing the mine, as had already been done at Lynn and Braintree. The locality of the mine was in what is now known as East New Haven, on the Lake stream. From the records of the General Court in 1655, we find that the "Iron Works being considered for the publique good, Mr. Goodyear declared that he and Mr. Winston did intend to carry it on," and "divers spoke that they would give some work toward making the dam," and accordingly about 140 days' work was subscribed. Shortly after, the Governor called a meeting, when it was found that some had and some had not performed their subscription, but after consultation it was voted by the town for the work to go on, and proper arrangements were made to carry out the enterprise. including the supply of charcoal necessary for the purpose. On the 14th of Sept., 1657, the Governor reported that "Mr. Winthrop had let out his part of the Iron Works to two men in Boston, Capt. Clark and Mr. Paine, as they have agreed." The enterprise having been patronized as a matter of local interest to give employment to their own citizens, this action of

the Governor met with very general disapprobation as averse to that end, and also for the reason that it would introduce "a collection of disorderly persons which would corrupt the morals of the neighborhood and cause great trouble in the town." The matter was finally "referred to the Court and John Cooper to consider of it, who made their report." The business, however, did not change, and Mr. Paine and Mr. Webb continued to carry on the works until the former's death, but no interest in the title was ever obtained by him.

In the published letters already referred to, frequent allusion is made to this business, showing Mr. Paine's interest in the work and its progress, as well as Gov. Winthrop's fellowship.

Bradford, in his "History of Massachusetts," bears testimony to the usefulness of these enterprises in the following manner: "The advancing prosperity of the Colony, and the enterprising spirit of the people were witnessed, as by many other improvements, particularly by the introduction of Iron Works which were established at Lynn and Braintree, and by ship-building, which had much increased. A ship of 400 tons was built in Boston in 1645."

Whether this ship was built by Mr. Paine cannot now be known, but it is an interesting fact as connected with this branch of the subject, that it appears by the inventory of his estate in Probate, that he was part owner of five vessels at the time of his death, and had investments at that time in adventures both in England and Jamaica.

Sturbridge Black Lead Mines.

Another important enterprise in which Mr. Paine was engaged and took a deep interest, was that of working the lead mines at Sturbridge in company with Thomas

Clark. This work was connected with, or rather grew out of the "Free Adventurers" enterprise in the settlement of Western Massachusetts. From what we can glean of its history, he gave to this his very particular attention. He frequently alludes to it in his correspondence with Gov. Winthrop and reports progress in it. The mines, it would seem, were originally discovered by the Indians, who used the products to paint their faces. Gov. Winthrop's attention being called to the matter, he enlisted Mr. Clark's and Mr. Paine's aid in developing the work. They carried it on for several years, and at times with much success. Quantities of the ore were transported to England, and there worked up. The Legislature made a grant of the land to Gov. Winthrop where the mines were located, and gave him liberty to purchase other lands of the Indians, being "the hill at Tautousque." The grant was subsequently extended to embrace four miles square. Though very many men were engaged in the work of conducting the mine, yet Paine and Clark, it would seem, paid all the bills, and were substantially the only owners or operators of it.

Other Property and Business.

The extensive ownership of lands, in various other parts of the country, was another marked feature in Mr. Paine's character, as indicating his business habits and enterprising spirit. Among them an interesting instance exists in connection with the island known as *Thompson's Island*, in Boston harbor, the present location of the Farm School, and always a favorite resort of pleasure seekers in boating excursions. The island was originally taken up and occupied in 1623, by George Thompson, a Scotch immigrant, who first settled in Piscataqua, and thence removed to the island in question. After his death,

the Legislature granted it to the town of Dorchester, but after his son came of age they rescinded the "unjust act," and gave it to him, giving the town a right to select some other land in its stead. From young Thompson, the title came to Nicholas Davison and Capt. Francis Norton, by whom it was afterwards sold and conveyed to Paine. Subsequently, Paine conveyed it to his son John in consideration of his anticipated marriage with Sarah Parker. The deed is on record in Suffolk Registry.

Piscataqua Trading Establishment.

The deed last spoken of also contains an assignment or sale of £1500 stock in the hands of Briant Pendleton, of Piscataqua, [Portsmouth], and also "all the produce and products of said stock with full right and interest which was in way of copartnarship between him. said Pendleton. and me. the said Wm. Paine." On Nov. 14. 1661. Pendleton and John dissolved copartnership, and recorded their dissolution as already stated. From all which it appears that Mr. Paine was also thus largely interested in trade at that place.

Property in Other Towns.

As a further marriage gift he gave his son large tracts of land at Ipswich which he then also owned.

The records also show him the owner of many other farms and lots of land in the neighboring towns of Topsfield. Rowley and Salem. a mill privilege in Exeter. and other lands in Boston. This latter, probably his homestead. was bounded by the sea, and included orchards and other improvements. The lands in the other towns seem to be places of residence as in almost every case mention is made of "the houses thereon," and the large consideration expresses the same idea of valuable improvements.

Other Characteristics.

But it was not solely as an extensive and enterprising owner of property that Mr. Paine was distinguished. There were other important traits of character which tended to make him a valuable member of society, and to be regarded with high esteem in the community. He was not only a sincere professor of religion, but from his conduct, so far as we can read his character in his works, was eminently a man of a high moral standard. He was evidently a generous man, a true descendent of him whose death was recorded with the impressive term of "*generosus*" affixed to his name. Such, indeed, was the record made of him and his brother during their residence in Ipswich. The liberal gifts made as a marriage endowment to his son, shows that he was no niggard in his estate, but had an open heart and hand. His property, evidently large in amount, was ever treated as a means of advancing the public weal, and it would seem that in his investments he had an eye to that use of it that would do the most good. Hence we find all his efforts at wealth were of a character to give employ to others. His Iron Works at Lynn, Braintree and New Haven, his mills at Watertown, Lead mines at Sturbridge, his shipping and probable ship-building, his adventures to England and Jamaica, his "Free Adventurers" enterprise in Western Massachusetts, his extensive farming operations, and his large trading establishments at Boston and Piscataqua, were all of a character to give employment to a great number of laborers and others necessarily connected with the undertakings.

Boston Merchant.

During the last five or six years of his life he was an active merchant of Boston, enjoying a character for wealth,

having unmistakably a large credit, and exercising his trade on a very extensive scale. Judging from the inventory of his estate as rendered in Probate after his death, he must have carried an immense stock of goods of all conceivable varieties, that the wants of the new country could possibly demand, a variety which could scarcely be outdone by all the stores on Broadway or Washington street of the present day, if we exclude all newly invented articles from the list. The inventory alluded to, which may still be seen, as rendered immediately after his death, is of great length, covering several pages of foolscap paper, and embraces every variety of merchandise that the wants of the community could suggest in every branch of business. We find there all kinds and varieties of dry goods and groceries, liquors, books and paper, boots and shoes, hats and caps, all kinds of men's and women's wear, hardware, mechanical and agricultural tools, crockery and glass-ware, room paper, trunks, grain, fish of all kinds, molasses and sugar, "moose skins," "sow iron and coles," and all these things in all varieties. Besides these, the schedule of inventory contains parts of five vessels, his Iron Works at Lynn, mills at Watertown, mill privilege at Exeter, land in Ipswich and Braintree, dwelling and furniture in Boston, "an adventure to England, £289," and "to Jamaica, £52," demands due him "certain £1500," "accounted of as doubtful, £700," "accounted of as utterly lost and desperate, £836 6*s.* 2*d.*" His whole estate "exclusive of debts due him" "amounted to £4239 11*s.* 5*d*," and he is reported as "in debt £1500."

A peculiar feature is noticeable with reference to this inventory which goes to confirm what has been written respecting his character for charity and benevolence. The cash system of trade was not with him, evidently, a rule of

business. On the contrary, a most liberal system of credit seems to have been adopted, having peculiar reference to the needs of his neighbors and customers. One would naturally infer that he was accustomed to turn away no one, who would buy goods on credit, for the reason that he was poor. The result was, that his credit sheet was so extensive and liberal among the needy classes. We can hardly otherwise account for the excessive amount of bad and doubtful debts due him when he came to die.

Educational.

In other ways, too, he shows this same spirit of a public benefactor, and one who was in advance of his age in matters of public improvement and enterprise. One of the first objects of his ambition as a citizen of the "new world," was the advancement of education among the common people. In promotion of this, he and his brother were two of the foremost and most active of a small number of men, who, at that early day, took measures to establish and endow a Free School at Ipswich. This school thus established and endowed by them, has ever since continued to exist, and is to-day doing its work upon the fund which two hundred and twenty or thirty years ago they provided for the purpose, the income actually received during the year (1879) being $330; certainly a most remarkable fact in the history of pecuniary investments. In his will he made a further bequest to the school of a lot of land known as "Jefferies Neck," at the mouth of the Ipswich river, which he devised to the feoffees of the school, to be held inalienable forever, "not to be sold or wasted." A visitor at Ipswich will find the lot, thus originally given for the purposes of the school, still occupied by an old school-house on "Paine Street," which, with its predecessors on the same lot, has, for the past two

centuries and more, been devoted to the cause of the school, established as already described. The land at "Jefferies Neck" he will find covered by cottages occupied as places of summer resort, and annually rented for an income to help support the school. In 1851, its bicentennial anniversary was celebrated by the citizens, by appropriate exercises, consisting, in part, of a history of the institution, and its origin and success. The school has lately been, with its fund, consolidated with another similar charity, recently bequeathed to the town, and a larger and much more convenient house been erected, voicing the combined gifts of the two benefactors.

Will, etc.

Mr. Paine died Oct. 10, 1660, leaving a will executed about a week before his death, which was duly probated, and is now on file in the Probate office in Boston. The will was evidently made and by him signed while in a very weak state of body, his signature being scarcely legible. The document is very long and minute, and evidently drawn by a professional hand. By it he makes a donation of £20 to Harvard College, small donations to the several clergymen, eight in all, settled over churches in Boston, Watertown, Ipswich, Sudbury, Chelmsford and Rowley,—£1500 to his daughter Hannah Appleton's children, certain sums to his wife and other relatives, and all the remainder to his son John, after providing "that if my executors shall see just cause for some pious use and necessary work to give £100, they shall have power to take it out of my estate." The will has against his name a seal of wax having the impression of a "wolf rampant," probably in accordance with the custom which prevailed, in days of heraldry, to adopt for the devise of one's seal,

the crest of his Coat of Arms, which in his case, was a wolf's head. And just here it may be of interest to remark, that his uniform spelling of his name, not only on his will, but in his correspondence, was the same as now used by his family, and in this work, "*Paine.*"

The place of his burial is not known with certainty, but the city records of Boston disclose the fact that "William Paine's" grave is in the Granary Cemetery, and following the indications given, we find it directly under the back window of the Athenæum building, the stone, with the single inscription of "Payne" upon it, forming a part, or being wrought into the basement wall of the building itself. A carved "cherub" and belt are also upon the stone. This is presumably the grave of the original founder in America of the Ipswich Branch of the Paine family.

The foregoing history has been now compiled for the first time by a very great amount of labor and investigation into old Legislative records, early histories of the Colonies, unpublished manuscripts, town and county records, and histories, genealogical and historical collections, biographies, as well as personal investigations, all existing independent of each other, heretofore without identity, and now for the first time brought together after a lapse of more than two centuries. The facts detailed are believed to be a true and reliable account of a man, of whom the country at the time, and all his descendants, may justly feel proud. No one can read his history without the feeling that he was among the foremost of the early inhabitants of the Colony, a man to be honored for his true merits, as one of the most useful and public-spirited men of his day.

Of the children who accompanied him from England at the time of his emigration, all but John died before their father. Hannah married Samuel Appleton, and died leaving a family of three children. His wife survived her husband, his will making a provision for her support. His children were as follows:

52. *Susan*, born in 1624, died without issue.
53. *William*, born in 1625, died without issue.
54. *Hannah*, born in 1627, mar. Samuel Appleton.
55. *John*, born in 1632, married Sarah Parker.
56. *Daniel*, born in 1635, died without issue.

(43.) Robert Paine, the younger brother of William (42), was born in Suffolk County, England, in 1601, married Ann, daughter of John Whiting, of Hadleigh, in same County, and with her emigrated to America, in about the year 1640. He settled in Ipswich, and as has been already stated, was one of the persons to whom the Legislature made a grant of land "with leave to settle a village there." He was admitted "freeman" June 2, 1641, and continued to live there until his death. His wife Ann having died, he married a second wife, Dorcas——, whom he survived two or three years.

He was a man of much usefulness and importance in his day, and one who was almost constantly called to the performance of public and private trusts. Being like his brother, a man of good estate, he was liberal in its use, and thus made himself to be regarded as a public benefactor as well as a useful citizen. To such an extent was this the case, that the local historian of the time wrote of him as a "right Godly man, and one whose estate hath holpen on well the work of this little Commonwealth." He sustained the principal offices of the

town, was one of its original corporators, and feoffee of the Free or Grammar school, towards the establishment and endowment of which, with his brother, he was a most liberal and active party. He was the ruling elder in the first church of the place, and as the historian of Ipswich relates, "his profession and office were adorned by a life of active, exemplary usefulness." In 1647, 8 and 9, he was deputy to the General Court as the representative of his town, was on the committee of trade for Essex in 1655, and held the office of county treasurer from 1665 until he resigned just before his death in 1683.

In furtherance of the Free School, besides his pecuniary donations, he gave the use of a dwelling-house and two acres of land to its master in 1652 or 3, and after his death his son Robert and wife gave the property outright to the town for the use of the school. It has ever since remained the town's property for that use until 1880, when it was sold and the fund invested for the same purpose.

Gage says of him: "He had a good estate and was liberal in the use of it." He died in 1684, at the age of 83 years, leaving two sons, both born in Ipswich.

57. *John.*

58. *Robert.*

(44.) Elizabeth Paine, sister of William and Robert, (42, 43,) married William Hammond, who emigrated to America in 1632 and was admitted freeman May 25, 1636. His wife followed him in 1634, in the ship Francis, she being then 47 years old. "He is related to have had a good estate," and settled in Ipswich where descendants of theirs may still be found. He died Oct. 8, 1662, aged 94 years. They had five children, viz:

59. *William Hammond*, baptized Sept. 20, 1607.
60. *Ann*, baptized Nov. 19, 1609, and died soon.
61. *John*, baptized Dec. 5, 1611.
62. *Ann*, baptized July 14, 1616.
63. *Thomas*, baptized Sept. 17, 1618.

(45.) Dorothy Paine, another sister of William and Robert, married Dr. Simon Eyre, and came over together, with William in the "Increase," which sailed from London, April 15, 1635. He was a surgeon by profession, of much eminence in his day, and was a man largely trusted for his probity and good business habits. He settled in Watertown, and was made freeman April 17, 1637; represented his town in the State Legislature in 1641; was a selectman from 1636 to 1643, and town clerk from 1641 to 1645. He afterwards moved to Boston where his wife died Aug. 11, 1650. They had children born in England as follows: *Mary* aged 15 at emigration; *Thomas*, 13; *Simon*, 11; *Rebecca*, 9; *Christian*, 7; *Ann*, 5; *Benjamin*, 3; *Sarah*, 3 months. Besides, they had born in America, *Jonathan*, March 20, 1638. *Dorothy*, June 14, 1640. (64 to 69.)

(46.) Phebe Paine, a third sister of William and Robert, married John Page, and came over with their two children in ship with Gov. Winthrop in 1630. He took the oath of fidelity the same year. Settled in Watertown, and was first constable of the town, made so by the Court, Sept., 1630. His house was burnt April 21, 1631. Gage speaks of his "wife and two children whose sufferings the first winter were duly thought of by his former minister, blessed John Rogers." He died Dec. 18, 1676, at the age of about 90, and his wife, Sept. 25, 1677, aged 87, both at Watertown, where they lived ever after their im-

migration. Their children were *William*, (?) *John*, *Samuel*, *Daniel*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Phebe*, *and Joseph*. (70 to 75.)

CHAPTER XII.

Generation II.

HANNAH PAINE, (54), daughter of William (42), married Samuel Appleton, the ancestor of the extensive family of that name. She died leaving three children, after which her husband married Mary Oliver, from of whom descended the whole race of their descendants, now bearing the Appleton name. Hannah's three children were as follows:

76. *Hannah*, who married Wm. Downes, and died leaving an only child, a daughter.

77. *Judith*, who married Samuel Wolcott, of Windsor, Conn., and had eight children; *Samuel*, *Josiah*, *Hannah*, *Sarah*, *Lucy*, *Abigail*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*.

78. *Samuel*, who married Elizabeth Whittington, a descendant of John Calvin's sister, by whom he had a son *Samuel*, and two daughters, *Hannah* and *Martha*. This Samuel married John Gerrish's daughter Anna, and died in 1728, leaving an only child, *Samuel*, who died young and without issue. Hannah married Wm. Clark in 1705, and Martha married Joseph Wise in 1708. The Paine-Appleton line thus became extinct in name.

John Paine.

(55.) JOHN PAINE, son of William (42), was born in England, in 1632, and came to America with his father at the age of three years, and made a part of his father's family at Watertown and Ipswich. He married Sarah

Parker, daughter of Richard Parker, in 1659, and took up his residence in Boston. The various enterprises, in which his father was engaged at death, he continued, and especially his mills at Watertown, Iron Works at Lynn, trade at Boston and Portsmouth, and that of the "Free Adventurers" in Western Massachusetts. He was also interested in business at Ipswich, and at Dover and Exeter. He appears to have been a man of great business capacity and enterprise.

Just prior to his father's death, the Legislature had, upon his and others' petition, ordered negotiations entered into with the Dutch government, for the purpose of securing the free navigation of the Hudson river, by Fort Aurania, and thence to the ocean. Soon after his father's death, John Paine appeared at New York for that purpose, as also to adjust the southern boundary of the Colony. The Dutch having about that time been conquered at home, the result was that they evacuated New York, and of course the English succeeded to the right of free navigation, without conflict. In recognition of his services in these different trusts, and especially of "the great pains taken by him," a grant of land was made to Mr. Paine by the Legislature in 1672, ten miles square, in the neighborhood of the "Free Adventurers," and another in 1673, extending the grant to Hudson river. On May 12, 1675, an additional grant of 1800 acres was made, and soon after still another of 4000, the latter being expressly in consideration of "the great services in running out our south line," for which duty he had previously been appointed by the Legislature. The first of these grants was made on condition "that he should settle twenty families on the territory, and then procure and maintain a Godly and Orthodox ministry there."

PRUDENCE ISLAND OR "SOPHY MANOR."

While thus in New York, in 1671, he became intimately acquainted with Gov. Lovelace, who had just then, on the retirement of the Dutch, assumed the governorship of the Colony, under appointment from King Charles II., and was then engaged in the erection or "re-edifying" of Fort James, situated "at the point of land formed by the Hudson river and the Sound." This was at the foot of Broadway, at or near the spot now known as "Bowling Green."

Previous to this time, as a wedding gift, his wife's father, Richard Parker, had conveyed to Paine a tract of land containing about 700 acres at the north end of Prudence Island, situate in Narragansett bay, near Providence, R. I., which gave him an interest therein, and led to the following very romantic history. But for the indubitable proof of its accuracy, it might be regarded as a tale of fiction. The historian of Rhode Island briefly relates the leading facts, but the particulars and the identity of the principal actor have never before been fully established, though often attempted. A careful investigation, however, has brought out both the facts and the actor into full light.

After the conveyance by Richard Parker to Paine as already mentioned, upon the occasion of his marriage, the latter had mortgaged the same lands to Samuel Appleton to secure the £1500 legacy made in his father's will to the Appleton grandchildren, and still later he had also made a conveyance of the same property in trust for the benefit of his own three daughters according to the verbal agreement made at the time of the wedding gift.

The intimacy which grew up between Gov. Lovelace and Paine, led the latter to aid in the erection of the fort already mentioned, and also to its furnishing, by advance-

ing the necessary means out of his own private resources. By this act of munificence, he so far won the favor of the Governor and the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., that a patent or "confirmation" was made by them to him of the island named, to be held in fee as a Free Manor by the name of "Sophy Manor" forever.

The patent was made subject to the annual quit-rent of "two barrells of syder and six couple of capons." This was in August, 1672. The following week, Paine was made Governor of the island for life, with a council to be chosen from the inhabitants, and courts of limited jurisdiction and a regular constitution of government was ordained and promulgated for the people, one article of which asserted the principle of religious freedom, as then understood. On account of further payments made towards finishing the fort, he was released from the quit-rent and the island relieved from taxes. This latter was more particularly granted in consideration "that the said island lying so remote from any fortified place within the Duke's territories, so that they cannot expect any sudden aid or relief, but must depend upon their own capacities, as well relating to men, as all other warlike provisions for their defense against foreign invasions, or disturbance by the natives at home." The island was thus held by him in fee and as an absolutely independent state, the smallest in America, being about six miles long and one broad. His commission as Governor for life was soon after confirmed.

The "Patent" and "Commission" thus granted are now on file in manuscript in the Capitol at Albany. Their curious and interesting character renders their publication here, from copies obtained for the purpose, as peculiarly appropriate, and important to a full understanding of the history.

A Patent or Confirmacon of Prudence Island Graunted unto Mr. John Paine.

Francis Lovelace Esq. one of ye Gentlemen of his Maties Honble Privy Chamber & Governour Genrll under his Royall Highness—James Duke of Yorke & Albany &c: of all his Territoryes in America, To all to whom these Presents shall come, sendeth Greeting:

Whereas there is a certaine Island scituate lying & being in Narhygansett Bay comonly called and known by the Indyan Name of Chebatewesett & ye English Name of Prudence Island, which Stretcheth itselfe Lengthwise, nearest North and South in the said Bay, wch said Island was heretofore purchased for a valuable consideracon of the Sachems of the Narhigansett & other Indyans, true Proprietors thereof, by the Predecessors of Mr. John Paine & himselfe, in the Possession and Occupation of whom it hath Continued for the space of Thirty Years & upwards & soe doth still remaine—And the said Island having Received an Additionall Improvement by the means and encouragement of the said Jno Paine—in Setling Severall ffamilyes thereupon, being also Capable of receiving more, wch said Island hath not hitherto been legally or Certainly under the Governmt or Direction of any of his Maties Colonyes, but the Proprietors thereof have kept themselves intire, without any such dependency untill this time—that the prsent Proprietor doth suppose upon the Increase of People there, it will bee requisite to have some forme of Lawes amongst them & that ye said Island should depend upon some Certaine Government for Protection.—& ye said present Proprietor John Paine having been made acquainted, that the said Island, Together wth many other Islands in those Parts, are included in his Royall Highness his Genrll Patent from his Matie as by a Commission under the Great Seale of England appeares, and is expressed in these & other inclusive Words.—And also all those Severall Islands called and knowne by the Name of Martins Vineyard and Nantukes otherwise Nantukett, Together wth all the Lands, Islands, Soyles, Rivers, Harbors &c. doth properly

belong to this Province, the w^{ch} is likewise the Desire of the said John Paine that the said Island and Inhabitants should bee Govern'd & bee under the Protection of his Royall Highness, the w^{ch} I have thought fitt and reasonable to Grant—Now for a Confirmacon unto him the said John Paine, in his Possession and Enjoyment of the said Island and Premisses;

Know Yee, that by virtue of the Commission and Authority unto mee given, by his Royall Highness, upon whom as well by the Resignation and Assignment of the Heyres of William Earle of Sterling, as also by Grant & Patent from his Royall Ma^{tie} Charles the second, y^{e} Propriety & Governm^{t} of Long Island Martins Vineyard & Nantuckett together with all those Lands & Islands amongst other things is settled, I have given & Granted & by these Presents doe hereby Give, Ratify Confirme & Grant unto y^{e} said John Paine, his Heyres & Assignes forever, the said Island called Chebateweset or Prudence Island & Premisses, to bee Erected into a Manno^{r} & y^{e} Plantacons & Dwellings thereupon for the future, to bee called & known by the Name of Sophy Manno^{r} together with all y^{e} Lands, Islands, with their Beaches or fflatts to the lowest Refluse or Ebbing of the Tydes, wth the Soyles, Woods, Meadows, Pastures, Quarreys, Mines, Mineralls, (Mines Royall excepted) Marshes, Lakes, Waters, ffishing, Hawking, Hunting & ffowling within the Bounds & Lymitts of the said Island & Premisses Contained & being as above expressed: And all other Proffitts, Commodityes, Emoluments & Heraeditaments thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining To bee holden according to the Manno^{r} of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in England, in Free & Common Soccage & by ffealty only, and the said Mannor of Sophy shall be held, deemed, reputed, taken & bee an entire Enfranchized Manno^{r} of itselfe & shall allwayes, from time to time have hold and Enjoy like & equall Priveledges with any Manno^{r} within the Government; and shall in noe Manner or anywise bee under the Rule, Order or Direction of any other Place, but in all Matt^{rs} of Governm^{t} shall bee

Ruled, Ordered & Directed by the Governo^{r} & his Councell or the Court of Assizes only, according to the Instructions, Directions & Priveledges herewith Given and Granted for the Governm^{t} of that Island, to y^{e} Good & Welfare of the Proprietor or Proprieto^{rs} together with the Inhabitants thereof.

To have and to hold the said Island with all and Singular the Appertenances & Premises, together wth the Priveledges, Immunities, ffranchizes & Advantages herein Given & Graunted unto the said John Paine his Heyres & Assignes unto the Proper use behoofe & Benefitt of him, the said John Paine, his Heyres & Assignes forever, in ffee Simple, as a Lawfull Inheritance forever, fully, freely and clearly in as Large and ample manner & forme & with such full and absolute Immunityes & Priveledges, as before is exprest & as if hee had the same immediately from his Ma^{tie} the King of England or his Successo^{rs};

Yielding, Rendring & Paying yearly and every yeare unto his Royall Highness, the Duke of Yorke & his Heyres *or* Successo^{rs} or to such Governo^{r} or Governo^{rs} as from time to time shall bee by him Constituted and Appointed,as a Quitt Rent, the Quantity of two Barrells of Syder & six Couple of Capons.

Given under my Hand & Sealed with the Seale of the Province, at ffort James in New Yorke, this 25th day of July in the 24th Year of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, ffrance & Ireland, King, Defender of the ffaith &c: Annoq Domini 1672.

(Seal.) FRANCIS LOVELACE.

Orders & Priveledges for y^{e} Welfare & Good Governm^{t} of Prudence Island.

Francis Lovelace Esq^{r} &c: Whereas M^{r} John Paine Own^{r} & Proprieto^{r} of a Certaine Island in Narhygansett Bay,comonly known by the Indyan name of Chebatewesett & by the English Name of Prudence Island, hath by his

Predecesso^{rs} and himselfe, Purchased the said Island of the true Indyan Proprieto^{rs} and Possessed & improved the same for above thirty years, settling diverse ffamilyes thereupon, at his Great Expence & charges, which yet is capable of receiving more, and hath, out of his Good Inclinacon and affection to promote & Augment his Royall Highness (the Duke of York's) Interest in these his Territoryes, in America, not only Submitted the same under the Dukes Protection and Government, within whose Generall Patent the said Island is Comprized, but hath advanced & Paid towards the Support of the said Government, by Supplyes of Sundry Natures towards the Re-edifying of ffforte James in New York, (particularly of Powder to recruit the Store of the said ffforte) to a valluable Consideracon, in these times of Warr abroad;

Now know yee that, by virtue of the commission & authority unto mee given by his Royall Highness, I have, for & in respect to the Consideracons before exprest, and for diverse other Reasons mee there unto especially moving, as also for the better Assurance of the said John Paine, in his quiet Possession and Enjoyment of the said Island, called Prudence Island & Premisses, Given & Granted unto the said Jn^{o} Paine my Patent of Confirmacon for the same *And* withall doe give and grant unto him the said John Paine, his Heyres and Assignes, for the Regulations of all Affayres thereupon, these ensueing Orders & Priveledges Viz^{t}

1. Inprimis: That the said John Paine as Owner and Proprietor of the said Chebatewesett or Prudence Island shall and may Peaceably Possess enjoy and improve y^{e} same, with all its Premisses and Appertenances, as his ffree Inheritance to the only proper use, behoofe and Benefitt of him the said John Paine his Heyres & assignes forever, as in the Patent is exprest, of w^{ch} said Island hee is to cause a Survey to bee made and a Platt thereof, containing the quantity of Ground, to bee sent hither.

2. That hee the said John Paine is & for his Lifetime shall be Governo^{r} under his Royall Highness and Chief

in Power, in and over the said Island, both in Affayres Civill & Military & in all Votes shall have the Decisive or Casting Voice.

3. That y^e^ said John Paine in Case of his Absence at any time from the said Island, about his other Affayres, shall have and hereby hath Power to Constitute and Appoint a Deputy in his Place and Stead.

4. That y^e^ said Governo^r^ together w^th^ the Inhabitants of the said Isl^d^ shall have and hereby hath Power to make choice of two or three Assistants, & also inferiour Offic^rs^ both Civill & Military, w^ch^ Assistants with the Governo^r^ have Power to make and Ordaine such Lawes & Ord^rs^ as shall bee most Necessary & Suitable to y^e^ Condicon & Constitucon of the Place & will conduce to the Well Governm^t^ of the People, w^ch^ said Lawes & Ord^rs^ are to bee transmitted unto mee or such other his Royall Highness his Governo^r^ as shall from time to time bee here, for a Ratification of the same: Provided they bee not Repugnant to the Lawes of England nor of this Government.

5. That y^e^ Office^rs^, there holding Court, shall have & hereby have Power to heare & Determine any Action or Cause of Debt, Damage, Trespass or any other matter or thing whatsoever, arising or happening upon the said Island, that shall not exceed fifty Pounds, without Appeale and have also the Power of Pillory, Whipping, Stocks & other inferiour Corporall or Penall Punishments: But in all cases, exceeding fifty Pounds, if appeale bee desired, upon Security for Prosecution, and all Criminalls, extending to Life, Limb or Member, they shall bee remitted to y^e^ Gen^all^ Court of Assizes, held in the City of New Yorke.

6. That there shall bee two Courts in the Yeare held in the said Island, y^e^ one the first Munday in Aprill, y^e^ other the Second Munday in October, and that the said Island shall have noe dependency upon any Place or Persons within this Government, but immediately & only upon the Governo^r^ & Councell & Gen^all^ Court of Assizes, Constituted by y^e^ Authority of his Royall Highness and Successo^rs^.

7. That according to his Ma^ties^ Gracious Condescention & his Royall Highness Particular Instructions, there shall bee free Liberty of Conscience Granted to all Inhabitants or others upon the said Island, professing the Christian Religion, who are noe way to bee molested in their peculiar way or forme of Worship, those dissenting from the way of Worship, allowed of by y^e^ Authority of the said Place, paying equally w^th^ the rest & proportionable to their Abilityes and Estates, towards all Publick Charges and y^e^ Maintenance of the same.

8. That the said Island lying so remote from any fortifyed Place, within the Dukes Territoryes, soe that they cannot expect any Suddaine Aid or Relefe, but must depend upon their own Capacityes, as well relating to Men as all other Warlike Provisions, for their Defence against forraigne Invasions or Disturbance by the Natives at home: And in Consideration that the said John Paine in behalfe of himselfe & all others, that shall or may bee concerned herein, hath advanc'd & Paid a Considerable Vallue towards the Supporte of this Government (besides the Quit Rent in his Patent exprest) & towards the Re-edifying & recruiting of Forte James in New Yorke as aforesaid, which I doe acknowledge & thereof & therefrom fully freely & absolutely Discharge, Exonerate & Aquitt the said John Paine his Heyres & Assignes by these Presents—I have & by these Presents doe give & Grant unto the said John Paine his Heyres & Assignes forever, That the said Island Prudence is & hereafter shall, by these Presents, bee discharg'd Exonerated & Acquitted off and from all & all manner of Taxes, Rates and Assessments, Civill or Military & from all & every Demand of any kinde or Nature whatsoever, his Ma^ties^ Customs excepted, which are to be Regulated, as all other Places within the Government, by the Chiefe Officers here and also off & from all Trayning, setting forth or keeping of Souldyers, Horses or Armes & from finding or affording any other Provisions or Assistance whatsoever, otherwise then what they shall voluntarily doe or judge fitt to bee done for their own Defence upon the said Island.

To have hold & enjoy y^e^ said Island called Prudence Island together with all the Priveledges, Immunityes, ffranchizes & Advantages Granted to the same (here or in the Patent exprest) full, free & forever, Rate & Tax free as aforesaid. Given under my Hand & Sealed with the Seale of the Province at Forte James, in New Yorke on the Island Manhatans in America, the first day of August in y^e^ 24^th^ Yeare of the Reigne of o^r^ Soveraigne Lord Charles y^e^ 2^d^ by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland King Defender of the ffaith &c: Annoq Domini 1672.

(Seal.) FRANCIS LOVELACE.

His authority and government were, however, of short continuance. His grant was alleged to conflict with a previous one made by the celebrated Indian Chief Canonicus, in 1638, to Roger Williams and Gov. Winthrop, and his effort to exercise authority aroused the spirit of the Colony. He was at once arrested and thrown into prison, but released on bail. At the Court of Trials he was indicted under the law of 1658 for unlawfully attempting to bring in a foreign jurisdiction, or for "intrusion," for setting up a new government within the limits of a former one, without due authority. In this emergency he appealed to the Governor, but he had no power to stay the proceedings, and Paine was put on trial before the jury. He argued his own case in writing, but it was unavailing, and he was found guilty. Here the matter stopped, he retiring from the conflict, surrendering his position and claim, and nothing further was done in the matter.

The written argument thus offered, and his letter to the Governor, stamped with his seal, are now on file among the manuscript documents preserved at the State Capitol at Albany. The ingenious and "lawyer-like" character

of the argument properly calls for its introduction here for the benefit of the reader.

Copy of John Paine's argument before the Jury on occasion of his trial for "intrusion."

John Paine answers "Not Guilty," and refers to y^e^ Court and Jury and Pleades:

Gent. of y^e^ Jury; you know y^r^ Place and duty; you attend to y^e^ law and evidence; you are y^e^ Subjects Privilege. His Maj^st^ desires not y^e^ Extremity of Law or Evidence to be imposed against, (but all just favor to) his loyall Subject.

I am indicted for taking out a Patten y^t^ I never did; nor is it in my power to doe; nor have I been a person to act such a thing; nor is there any Evidence y^t^ I have received such a thing as a Patten or Commission but heresayes to Some thing relating to some wrighting or commission;—but how, to y^e^ time or other condicions, no man saw nor red such a thing, but in some part as one ses (whome I would he were here to clear and Explaine himself)—and no one evidences y^t^ this wrighting was from y^e^ authority of New York; that it had y^e^ seal or any Confirmacion of y^t^ Government. They besides are single evidences.

But were these evidences full and clear, as they are not, that I had upon demand of authority by virtue of a Patten from his Maj^tie^, making the first demand of me, Rec^d^ or accepted of a Patten to subject to y^e^ King's authority this distinct Place and Iseland, no man evidences that I have subjected it; nor have I done any act, nor is there any evidence y^t^ I have. Nor is y^r^ any evidence that I have in any measure contenanc^d^ authority. Nor was the claime of this Jurisdiction ever made to me till now, notwithstanding I constantly and all wayes refused to pay Rates, demanding by what authority it did appere y^t^ I was obliged thereto.

And as for Mr. Boston's saying I desired Execution might not proceed, I did only desire it might proceed then

uppon some estate which might appere of mine in the Toune to save charges of officers going over, if y^t^ hee should take it.

And to y^r^ law which I never heard er now touching any Inhabitants subjecting his lands, I never was acquainted with y^r^ Law; nor was an Inhabitant or freeman or so looked uppon y^t^ I know; nor ever had warning or notes, since I was (for about 15 years) concerned in y^e^ Iseland, of any appearance of either Towne or Colonyes concerne, In this Jurisdiction—& an Iseland so remote as it is.

I may referr itt to all Reasonable men how I can be reputed a breaker of the Law, or contemner of an Authority which, as often as I have been on this Iseland, did never desire me to submit to this authority by the Patten derived to y^em^ from the King; nor never sent officers to proclaim y^r^ authority on y^e^ Iseland, or declared mee to be under them, or warned mee off y^e^ Iseland to appere at any time, or in ani Place or Public meeting to be informed thereof.

And let it not be offensive if I remind you, Gen^ll^—that I have never heard of ani law to condemne a man that is but passive and nowise active, for having a wrighting or Commission in his hand, (if it *were* taken for Good what evidences have said); that, on the contrary, ther is Law to clear mee, for in the next Artickle in the Patten to that of y^e^ boundaries, (as I humbly do conceive) his maj^tie^, (as if he had foreseen some differences likely to arise between this, and his other Collonys), doth graciously of his Paternal Care prevent this Collony's assuming ther power in a way of violence, or to the oppression of his subjects, by his express will and Pleasure, signifying to this Collony, that that shall be ther way of Proceed for matters of a Public concearne y^t^ hath relation to any of his other Collonys, that they appeal to himself for a Redress. This is a matter of a Publique concearne, not my private difference. I desire and shall Indeavor a complyance.

JNO. PAINE.

In Court delivered y^e^ 29 Otob^r^, 1672.

Hon^ble^ S^r^:

—I have wrott half a letter more, must reffer you to the next opportunity which I expect will be Cap^t^ Bedle in a few days. By him I hope to give you better satisfaction of ther more particular kynd. I humbly kiss y^r^ hand & Subscribe, S^r^, y^r^ Faithful Serv^t^

JNO. PAINE.

Prudence Iseland, No y^e^ 4th, 1672.

Mr. Paine is related to have died at sea in 1675. On Dec. 29. 1674, he made a deed, and the Legislative resolve making him a grant of land already alluded to, was passed in May following. He probably died soon after. His wife had died before him, as had probably also his three daughters, or at least we have no information concerning them after the trust deed mentioned made for their benefit in 1669. It is quite apparent, that before his death, he had been unfortunate in business and lost his property, though there is no certainty that it was so. He left no will and no administration was taken out on his estate. The only entry in Probate is, that "Oct. 31, 1676, Richard Knight was empowered to administer upon the estate of John Paine deceased." He had four children:

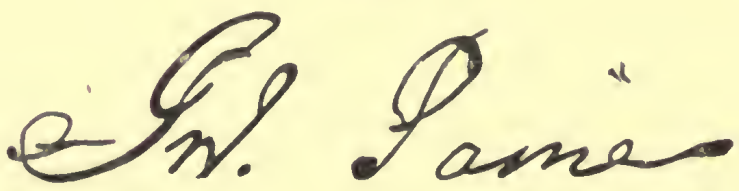
79. *William*. born March 15. 1664.
80. *Sarah*.
81. *Hannah*.
82. *Anna*.

Coat of Arms.

It has already been mentioned in a previous part of this work, (Page 33), that both, John Paine now spoken of, and his father, used the Coat of Arms known as "The Arms of Payne, of Market Bosworth, County of Leicester, and of the County of Suffolk," thus showing the identity of their lineage with that of the Leicester and Suf-

folk family, and as probable successors of Hugh de Payen of Templar fame. The proof of this fact properly finds a place at this point of their history. That the father did so use it, is evidenced by the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society," among which are preserved his genuine signature and seal; copies of which are given in "VOL. VII., FOURTH SERIES," on page VIII., of "*Fac Similes of Signatures and Seals*," as published by that society.

That John Paine, the son, so used it, is also evidenced by Arnold's History of Rhode Island, and also by the *Heraldic Journal*, but more certainly by the fact, that the documents or letters already described, as now existing in the State House at Albany, written by him in connection with the Prudence Island business, contain both his signature and seal in at least three different instances. As used by him, the seal has the added item of a helmet introduced between the shield and the crest. From one of these papers, the following engraving of a photograph copy of both seal and signature has been executed.



(57.) JOHN PAINE, son of Robert, Sen., (43), was born at Ipswich, where he married Elizabeth Coggswell, Sept. 21, 1657; was admitted to the artillery company in 1666, and moved to Nantasket, (not Nantucket as stated by Farmer,) at which place he continued to reside until his death on July 13, 1677. He is related to have died at sea. This may be, and probably is, a mistake, arising from the fact of his cousin John (55) having thus died. The inventory of his estate as rendered by his widow, taken by John Appleton and John Whipple, is on record in the Probate office at Salem, dated Oct. 25, 1677. This same John Whipple soon afterwards married the widow. Nothing is said of any children being born to her first husband, and the conclusion is that he died childless.

(58.) ROBERT PAINE, Jr., son of Robert, Sen., (43), was also born at Ipswich; graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1656, and studied for the ministry. Whether or not he actually practiced his profession does not certainly appear, but Felt speaks of him as "a preacher." On July 10, 1666, he married Elizabeth Reiner. By her he had four children, viz.; *Elizabeth*, born June 15, 1677, married Daniel Smith, and died 1717; *John*, born Oct. 24, 1684; *Robert*, who died Dec. 24, 1693, and *Dorcas*, who married Matthew Whipple, son of Lt. Col. John Whipple. No children are spoken of as born to either.

Mr. Paine was distinguished as the foreman of the Grand Jury that found all the indictments for witchcraft at Salem, though we have reason to believe that he was not an active prosecutor of the accused, or if at any time he was so, he changed his mind before his death and took measures to allay the delusion.

Upham, in his "History of Witchcraft," relates that in 1692, chief among the causes or influences which finally led to the breaking up of the witchcraft excitement, was a favorable letter written to Jonathan Corwin, a man and judge who had much to do with the administration of justice at the time. The letter had great weight in opening the eyes of those who read it, to the enormous wrongs suffered by the community from this cause. The argument is certainly most able and ingenious, showing a mind of great strength and culture worthy of an age and time centuries later. The original document is still preserved by the "Essex Institute," at Salem, and a copy of it is published by Mr. Upham in his history now referred to. It bears the initals of "R. P." as its author, and underneath this signature, in another handwriting, is written the name of "Robert Paine." Just when this name was written is not known, but it has been long there, probably ever since the letter has had a public observation. The authorship of Mr. Paine, however, is denied by the friends of Robert Pike who lived in the neighboring town of Salisbury, where it bears date. Mr. Upham enters at great length into a discussion of the matter, and sides with Mr. Pike, though admitting that it bears internal evidence "of a theological education, and a familiarity with matters that belong to the studies of a minister," which Mr. Paine was and Mr. Pike was not. "Whoever was its author," says Mr. Upham, "he did his duty nobly, and stands alone above all the scholars and educated men of his time in bearing testimony openly, bravely, in the very ears of the Court, against the disgraceful and shocking course they were pursuing." He adds, "if composed by him it is truly a marvelous production, an intellectual phenomenon not easily to be

paralleled." The fact of Mr. Paine's having been foreman of the jury as above related, is taken as evidence conclusive by Mr. Upham of his not being the author. But to this view, there is certainly another side leading to an opposite conclusion. Such a mind as his, educated for the gospel ministry, and so constantly brought in closest intimacy with the accused and accusers, could not, it would seem, fail to be convinced of the truth, and at the same time of his duty to work out a correction.

Mr. Pike was a military man, wearing the title of "Major," a fact which very properly comes into consideration in such a case, especially when the contestant for the prize is an educated man, as there is no evidence that Mr. Pike was, and admitted to be of a theological turn, such as the composition indicates. The internal evidence, afforded by the writing, is very strongly in favor of him, whose name is annexed to it, and the conclusion is supported by all the facts, that the interpretation given to "R. P." was by one who knew, and knowing made his knowledge practical in the way he did. It certainly detracts much from the weight of Mr. Upham's conclusion, that his reasoning is wholly against Robert Paine, Sen., the father and not the son, he not being aware, as was the fact, that the father had been dead several years before the letter was written. This change of person, introducing the son instead of the father as a competitor with Mr. Pike, thus a younger man, educated for the ministry, as the document evidences its author to be, the conclusion can hardly be resisted that Robert Paine and not Robert Pike was the writer of the article in question, as the paper itself witnesses.

CHAPTER XIII.

Generation III.

WILLIAM PAINE, (79), son of John (55), was born, probably at Boston, March 15, 1664; married Ruth Grover, March 9, 1691, who was born in 1667. He removed to Malden where the records show him to be living during all his manhood. His wife died April 11, 1722, at the age of 55½ years. He died April 14, 1741, at the age of 77. No administration seems to have been taken out on his estate. They had two children:

83. *William*, born (probably) Nov. 16, 1692.

84. *John*, born 1701.

Generation IV.

(83.) William Paine, son of William and Ruth (79), was born at Malden, Nov. 16, 1692, and died Jan. 29, 1784, at the age of 92 years, though there is some doubt about the day of his birth. He had, at least, the reputation of being much older than that, some stories giving him as long a life as 105 years. The dates of his birth and death, as now given, are those which are the most reliable. He was a man of great vigor of mind, strong constitution, obstinate and determined, and a devoted friend of freedom. Many stories are told of him in connection with these traits of character.

At the time that Washington was stationed in front of Boston at the outbreak of the Revolution, on occasion of an alarm, he marched thither with his son and grandsons to volunteer in the service, being then about 83 years old.

The old gentleman was introduced to the General, who enquired of him why *he* had come to camp. "I come," said he, "to encourage my son and grandsons and see that they do their duty to their country."

He was born in Malden, and lived there until after the birth of four children, when he removed into Norton, into that part which was afterwards incorporated into the town of Mansfield. At the time of his removal, the country was new and much infested with wild animals, and queer stories are told of his adventures. On one occasion it is said of him that hearing in the night a pack of wolves howling around his house, he opened the window and fired "his king's arm" into their midst. An increased howl was the consequence and the morning revealed the strange fact, that fourteen dead wolves were found lying around the premises. Not, as is added, that his one shot had been so fatal, but that the wounded ones, in their rage, added largely to the number of the dead. The story, though probably somewhat exaggerated, yet has enough of truth undoubtedly in it, to give some idea of the state of the country at the time, and the dangers which our fathers had to encounter, even in the immediate neighborhood of Boston.

He was twice married. His first wife was Tabitha Waite, whose birth took place in 1692, marriage, April 18, 1717, and who died April 7, 1721, at the early age of 29 years, leaving an only son:

85. *William Paine*, born June 26, 1720.

He married for his second wife the widow Elizabeth Sweetsir, on Nov. 6, 1722, at Malden. by whom he had five children:

86. *Elizabeth*, born in 1723. married Dea. Benjamin Williams.

87. *Edward*, born in 1724.

88. *Thomas*, born in 1726, March 27, and died young.

89. *Ruth*, who married Eleazer Fisher.

90. *Susannah*, who married ——— Puffer.

The first three were born in Malden, and the last two in Norton.

(84.) John Paine, brother of the next preceding, was born in 1701, married Abigail ———, 1724, and died Feb. 25, 1753. They had five children, as follows:

91. *John*, born Dec. 15, 1726, died in a few weeks.

92. *Abigail*, born Feb. 17, 1728, died Aug. 2, 1738.

93. *Hannah*, born Jan. 23, 1731, died August 10, 1738.

94. *Rachel*, born Feb. 14, 1737-8.

95. *Jacob*, born July 7, 1743, died Aug. 13, 1775.

Generation V.

(85.) William Paine, son of William and Tabitha, (83), the only child of his mother, was born at Malden, June 26, 1720, and married Mary Bull, of Foxboro, in 1743. He was a man of astonishing industry and perseverance, of great firmness and independence, zealous in religious matters and loyal to the cause of freedom. With his aged father and two or three of his own sons, he volunteered to march to Boston at the outbreak of the war, and during the war, it is said, several of his sons, at one time or another, were found engaged in it. His wife, too, is represented as a "woman of remarkable strength of mind as well as of body, strong mentally and physically, strong in her friendships and strong in her prejudices, a very good woman, and very useful in the neighborhood. She was looked up to as a woman of superior judgment, but somewhat of a tyrant, of great personal industry, and yet a great reader. Her personal appearance was pre-

possessing and impressive and her eyes brilliant and sparkling to the last."

Many stories are told of the husband, which go to characterize him as a member of society. When the bass-viol was introduced into the choir of the church, where he attended, he would go out, whenever it was played. "He would not sit still and hear the fiddle scraped in the house of God."

It was related of him that he once bought a farm while the Continental currency was in circulation and gave his notes payable in it. When his notes matured, the bills had become, not only greatly depreciated, but at last, almost worthless. Still he kept his promise "to the letter" and paid as he had agreed. "He eyed the hand of Providence in the depreciation of the paper money."

"He did more," writes a correspondent, "with his own hands, to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, than any other man in town," and notwithstanding his extreme old age, he continued to work till within a few days of his death. He died suddenly July 17, 1811, his wife having preceded him to the grave only a few months before, in Feb., 1810, after having lived together in married life 67 years. He died at the age of 94. They had 12 children:

96. *William*, born Nov. 13, 1743, married late in life a lady of nearly his own age and died without issue.

97. *Mary*, born June 10, 1745, and died in infancy.

98. *John*, born Aug. 20, 1746.

99. *Lemuel*, born April 4, 1748.

100. *Jacob*, born Feb. 7, 1750.

101. *James*, born Sept. 30, 1751.

102. *Mary*, born May 8, 1753.

103. *Abiel*, born Nov. 20, 1754.

104. *Isaac*, died in infancy.

105. *Asa*, born 1758.

106. *Jerusha*, born March 10, 1760, never married.

107. *Hannah*, born Aug. 9, 1763, never married.

(87.) EDWARD PAINE, son of William (83) and Elizabeth his second wife, was born at Foxborough, April 18, 1724, married Elizabeth Tiffany, June 24, 1746, and died Jan. 29, 1784, aged 60 years. He lived all his life in Foxboro, nearly all the time on the farm adjoining the town line of Mansfield. They had ten children, as follows:

108. *Joseph*, married Mary Conner.

109. *Joel*, married Azubah Williams.

110. *Enoch*, born in 1752, married Thankful Morse.

111. *Jemima*, married Isaac Richardson.

112. *Rachel*, married Jacob Grover.

113. *Olive*, married Amasa Grover.

114. *Sally*, married ——— Day.

115. *Jesse*, b. March 18, 1759, m. Polly Robinson.

116. *Edward*, born April 8, 1761 m. Abigail Smith.

117. *Zebediah*, married Sarah Richardson.

(89.) RUTH PAINE, daughter of William (83) and Elizabeth, married Eleazer Fisher and had three children, daughters, *Ruth, Rebecca and Molly*, all of whom died unmarried.

(95.) JACOB PAINE, son of John (84), was born July 7, 1743, married Sarah Brown, Oct. 12, 1769, and died Aug. 13, 1775. He lived in Malden and died childless.

CHAPTER XIV.

Generation VI.

JOHN PAINE, (98), son of William, (85), was born at Foxboro, Aug. 20, 1746, married Rhoda Wellman, of Boston, who died in 1842, at the age of 93 years. He died Sept. 25, 1822, at the age of 76, at Marshfield. They had six children, as follows:

118. *Sarah*, born Jan. 2, 1781.
119. *Achsa*, born Nov. 2, 1783.
120. *Jane*, born Nov. 2, 1783.
121. *Sullivan*, born July 27, 1785.
122. *Rachel*, born July 5, 1790.
123. *Eunice*, born July 5, 1790.

(99.) Lemuel Paine, son of William, (85), was born April 4, 1748, married Rachel Carpenter, who was born Jan. 31, 1757, and died Sept., 1828. He died at Foxboro, Dec. 22, 1794. They had seven children, as follows:

124. *Lemuel*, born Dec. 2, 1777.
125. *Otis*, born Aug. 26, 1779.
126. *Asa*, b. July 28, 1781, died in boyhood, at 13 yrs.
127. *Esther*, born Oct. 25, 1783.
128. *Frederic*, born Nov. 21, 1785.
129. *Lucas*, born Feb. 28, 1787, died in six hours.
130. *Rachel*, born Aug. 2, 1789.

After the death of Mr. Paine, his widow married for her second husband, Dea. Isaac Pratt, of Wrentham, May 4, 1797, by whom she had three children:

An infant son who died without a name.

131. *Eunice Pratt*, who married Willard Plimpton.

132. *Amanda*, who died unmarried at the age of 22 yrs.

Mr. Plimpton died Nov. 5, 1877, at the age of 83 years, leaving four children: *Willard P.*, born May 7, 1821, married Clarissa M. Wright; *Ann Eliza*, born Nov. 10, 1823, married Julius Carroll; *Ellen Maria*, born Feb. 10, 1828, married Henry A. Field and John M. Peckett, and *Frederick Sanford*, born Feb. 22, 1834, married Lucy J. Pratt.

(100.) Jacob Paine, son of William (85), was born at Foxboro, Feb. 7, 1750, married Hannah Morse, June 5, 1754. He was represented as a man of fine intellect and fond of argument. He had a large family of children, all born in Foxboro, after which he removed, with several of them, to Paris, Oxford Co., Maine. Having resided there a few years, he removed to the neighboring town of Greenwood, where he resided until his death on June 5, 1836, at the age of 86 years. His wife survived until 1848. He was an active business man and sustained a high character for integrity and correctness of life. They had ten children, as follows:

133. *Stephen*, born Dec. 27, 1776.

134. *Mary*, b. Jan. 24, 1778, d. single 1870, see (140).

135. *Isaac*, born May 24, 1780.

136. *Daniel*, born April, 1782.

137. *Davis*, born June, 1784.

138. *William*, born Sept. 16, 1790.

139. *Nathan*, born July 14, 1792.

140. *Asa M.*, born Feb. 19, 1794.

141. *Turner*, born June 20, 1796.

142. *Keziah*, born Feb. 19, 1798.

(101.) JAMES PAINE, son of William (85), was born at Foxboro, Sept. 30, 1751, married Anna Richards, of Sharon. He died July 24, 1800, at Foxboro, at the age of 49. She died Oct. 20, 1836, æt 79. They had three children, all of whom died childless:

143. *James*, born March 6, 1785.

144. *Robert W.*, born June 30, 1788, died Feb. 3, 1850, unmarried.

145. *Abijah*, born Oct. 19, 1794, died at the age of 40 years, unmarried.

(102.) MARY PAINE, daughter of William (85), was born May 8, 1753, married Amos Boyden, of Foxboro, and had one child, a daughter.

146. *Hannah*, who married Roger Sumner. They had one daughter who married John Davenport, of Wilton, at the age of 60, where the line ceases. Mr. Boyden married a second wife, Amy Morse, and died Feb. 5, 1823. Hannah, born 1781, died Feb. 4, 1799. Mrs. Davenport, alive in 1879, at the age of 80 years.

(103.) ABIEL PAINE, son of William (85), was born Nov. 30, 1754, married Cynthia Robinson, of Foxboro, and died Jan. 3, 1840, at the age of 86 years. She died Oct. 30, 1826, after which time he lived with his two maiden sisters, (106 and 107), all three of whom arrived at almost four-score and ten years. He was one of "the boys" that went to the war, and his name was in the list of pensioners, under the general government. He was a man rather small in stature, of great integrity, industrious and active, and a "true Christian." They had seven children, viz.:

147. *Cynthia*, born Oct. 25, 1779.

148. *Catharine.*

149. *Lucinda*, born Sept. 5, 1782.

150. *Emerson*, born Dec. 5, 1786.
151. *Apollos.*
152. *Daniel.*
153. *Zina G.*

(105.) Asa Paine, son of William (85), was born Feb. 3, 1757; married Patty Bacon, daughter of Elias Bacon, of Wrentham. He died May 1, 1810, aged 53 years. She died Oct., 1839, at the age of 91 years, having been born Feb. 18, 1747. They had six children:

154. *Harvey*, born July 4, 1793.
155. *Asa Warren*, born Dec. 3, 1795.
156. *Elias Bacon*, born Dec. 13, 1797.
157. *Martha T.*, born June 12, 1799.
158. *Joseph Addison*, born May 24, 1802.
159. *Nathaniel Ware*, born Jan. 3, 1806.

(106 and 107.) Jerusha Paine and Hannah Paine, daughters of William (85), were born at Foxboro, the former March 10, 1760, and the latter Aug. 9, 1763. The former died Jan. 26 1851, at the age of 91 years, and the latter June 18, 1853, at the age of 90 years. Neither of them was ever married, but both of them lived together, in single blessedness, all their long lives, in the same house in which they were born, and in which they died. During all their lives, the straw business was the great industry of Foxboro, and both earned their livelihood by it, the one in splitting and the other in braiding the article, neither knowing how to practice the other's trade. Though within an hour's ride of Boston by rail, yet neither of them ever enjoyed a sight of the city. "Aunt Jerusha" and "Aunt Hannah" will never be forgotten, during the life of the longest liver of their day, for they were famed for their industry and all Christian graces.

(108.) Joseph Paine, son of Edward (87), married Mary Comer, and died March 17, 1787. They had six children:

160. *Rhoda*, born July 26, 1776.
161. *Sally*, born May 13, 1778.
162. *Joseph*, born Nov. 14, 1780.
163. *Mary* or *Polly*, born April 7, 1783.
164. *Nancy*, born Feb. 21, 1785.
165. *Submit*, born May 31, 1787.

(109.) Joel Paine, son of Edward (87), married Miss Azubah Williams, of Mansfield, and died about 1807, having had eight children:

166. *Peddy.*
167. *Roxalina.*
168. *Betsey*, married William Story.
169. *Polly.*
170. *Hosea*, born in 1792, and died in 1812, aged 21.
171. *Williams.*
172. *Joel.*
173. *Nelson.*

(110.) Enoch Paine, son of Edward (87), married Miss Thankful Morse, Nov. 17, 1779, and died Nov. 9, 1822. She died Nov. 5, 1833. Children:

174. *Amos*, born Sept. 3, 1780.
175. *Elizabeth*, born Jan. 31, 1782.
176. *Isaac*, born April 8, 1786.
177. *Lois*, born Aug. 12, 1791.
178. *Esther*, born Feb. 23, 1802.

(111.) Jemima Paine, daughter of Edward (87), married Isaac Richardson, May 4, 1786, and had four children:

179. *Allen Richardson*, born Feb. 12, 1789.
180. *Isaac.*

181. *Nancy*, born Nov. 3, 1796.

182. *Fanny*, born June 15, 1804.

(112.) RACHEL PAINE, daughter of Edward (87), married Gideon Grover, about 1773, and by him had two daughters:

183. *Fanny Grover*, married Isaac Tiffany.

184. *Nancy*, married Dea. Samuel Williams.

Gideon Grover then died, and Rachel, his widow, married Jabez Grover, in 1780, and by him had two children, and died:

185. *Calvin Grover*, married Ruth Billings.

186. *Sally*, married Lemuel Starkey.

(113.) OLIVE PAINE, daughter of Edward (87), married Amasa Grover, of Foxboro, and had six children:

187. *Amasa Grover*, born Aug. 9, 1786.

188. *Willard P.*, born April 27, 1789.

189. *Preston*, b. Feb. 2, 1791, m. Martha T. Paine (157).

190. *Nancy*, b. June 3, 1795, m. Wms. Paine (171).

191. *Albion*, born Sept. 8, 1798.

192. *Luther*, born March 3, 1804.

Her husband died in 1806, when she married the above named Jabez Grover, the second husband of her sister (112).

(115.) JESSE PAINE, son of Edward (87), born March 18, 1759, married Polly Robinson, May 19, 1785, sister of Mrs. Abiel Paine (103). He died Dec. 13, 1848, at Chelsea, Vt., and she at Vershire, Aug. 11, 1847. He served in the Revolutionary war and was a pensioner. They had fifteen children, all but three of whom were married and had families:

193. *Earl*, born Oct. 9, 1785.

194. *Sally*, born March 22, 1787.

195. *David*, born Nov. 8, 1788.

196. *Polly*, born July 17, 1790.
197. *Joseph*, born April 21, 1792.
198. *Clarissa*, born Jan. 4, 1794.
199. *Sophia*, born Sept. 12, 1795.
200. *Hosea*, born May 21, 1797, d. at 14 years of age.
201. *Robert*, born Jan. 23, 1799.
202. *Marinda*, born Sept. 23, 1800, d. at 19 y. of age.
203. *Warren*, born Sept. 13, 1802.
204. *Loney*, born Aug. 18, 1804.
205. *Edward*, born July 6, 1806.
206. *Isaac*, born April 26, 1808.
207. *Cynthia*, born July 6, 1810, died Feb. 8, 1857, unmarried.

(116.) Edward Paine, son of Edward (87), born April 8, 1761, at Foxboro, married Abigail Smith, of Leicester, Vt., where he afterwards lived until his death on March 26, 1827. Mrs. Paine, born June 6, 1769, died Jan. 19, 1852, at the age of 83 years. They had twelve children, all born at Leicester:

208. *Thaddeus*,, born Nov. 14, 1788.
209. *Abigail*, born Oct. 18, 1790.
210. *Edward*, born Oct. 25 1792, died March 26, 1827, unmarried.
211. *Lois*, born May 31, 1794.
212. *Enoch*, born Dec. 29, 1796.
213. *John*, born June 30, 1798.
214. *Asa*, born Aug. 26, 1801.
215. *Roxana*, born May 30, 1803.
216. *Ichabod*, born Dec. 15, 1804.
217. *David*, born Aug. 21, 1806.
218. *Eliza*, born Feb. 25, 1808, died June 9, 1845, unmarried.
219. *Olive*, born Nov. 21, 1811, died July 25, 1812.

(117.) ZEBEDIAH PAINE, son of Edward (87), married Sarah Richardson, of Foxboro, afterwards removed to Westmoreland, N. H., where he died having eight children, all of whom married, and all, except Sally, resided in Westmoreland:

220. *Melzar*, married Polly Blanchard.
221. *Zebediah*, married Nancy Hutchins.
222. *Isaac*, married Polly Chapin.
223. *Sally*, married ——— Ozier.
224. *Esther*, married Asahel Reed.
225. *Olive*, married Charles Tuel.
226 *Millie*, married Leonard Edson.
227. *Polly*, married Phineas Hodges.

CHAPTER XV.

Generation VII.

SARAH PAINE, (118), daughter of John, (98), was born at Foxboro, Jan. 2, 1781, married Simeon Grover, and died Nov. 10, 1863, at the age of 83 years, having five children:

228. *Simeon Grover*, who married Abigail Hager, and had three children; *Edwin*, *Ellen* and *Emery*, and is still alive; resides in Newton.

229. *Edwin*, who died unmarried.

230. *Sarah*, who married David Williams, and had three sons; *David L.*, *Henry H.* and *Edwin L.*, all dead.

231. *Louisa*, who died young.

232. *John P.*, who married a Mrs. Hart, and is still alive, but without children. Resides in Newton.

(119.) Achsa Paine, daughter of John, (98), and twin sister of Jane, (120), was born at Foxboro, Nov. 2, 1783, married Alanson Witherell, and died July 8, 1871, at the age of 88 years, having four children:

233. *Francis B. Witherell*, who married Harriet Hutchinson and Betsey Babbitt, and had five children.

234. *Oliver S.*, who married Mary Heath, Jan. 1, 1846, and had five children.

235. *Ivers L.*, who married Eunice S Pike, Sept. 2, 1845, and have two children, all living in Norway, Me.

236. *Susan M.*, who married Israel H. Paine, (286), April 25, 1854, and have one child.

(120.) JANE PAINE, daughter of John (98), and twin sister of next preceding, was born Nov. 2, 1783, and married Joseph Williams, of Mansfield, and had eleven children:

237. *Jane Williams*, who died unmarried.

238. *Albert*, who m. Mary Dunham and had one son.

239. *Lydia*, who married Samuel Richardson, and had several children.

240. *Adaline*, who married William N. Spinney, and had four children.

241. *Amelia*, who m. Samuel Fisher, and have one son.

242. *Frederick*, who lives in Bedford, Ohio, and never married.

243. *George*, who is married, but has no children.

244. *Julius*, unmarried,—dead.

245. *Angeline*, married Stephen Roscoe, and have a daughter.

246. *Gustavus*, never married.

247. *Sally*, never married.

(121.) SULLIVAN PAINE, the only son of John (98), was born Aug. 25, 1785, and married Nancy Harding, in 1806, and died Oct. 15, 1870, at the age of 85. She died May 17, 1844. He was a carpenter by trade, born at Mansfield, lived for a while in Wrentham, but died at Stoughton. Their children were:

248. *George P.*, who died in infancy.

249. *Henry M.*, born Sept 28, 1810.

250. *George S.*, born Sept. 1, 1814.

251. *Achsa A.*, born Oct. 7, 1816, still alive and unmarried.

(122.) RACHEL PAINE, daughter of John (98), was born July 5, 1790, and is still alive, the only remaining member of her grandfather William and Tabitha's de-

scendants in her generation. She married late in life, her cousin, Dr. Isaac Paine, (135), and had no children. To her the writer is largely indebted for much of the information which this volume contains. Her marriage took place May 26, 1837, and her husband died Jan. 5, 1869.

123. Eunice Paine, twin sister of the next preceding, was born July 5, 1790, married Stephen Hovey, of Beverly, who died leaving her a widow. She died April 18, 1864, at the age of 74, having had two children:

252. *Sarah*,
253. *Charlotte*, } both of whom died unmarried.

(124.) Lemuel Paine, son of Lemuel (99), was born at Foxboro, Dec. 2, 1777; married Nov. 28, 1805, Jane T. Warren, daughter of Judge Warren, of Foxboro, who was the brother of Gen. Warren, of Bunker Hill fame. He graduated at Brown University in 1803, and studied law with David Gilbert, Esq., of Mansfield, and was admitted to the bar in due course. Immediately after his marriage, he removed to Winslow, in the County of Kennebec, Maine, performing his journey thither in a sleigh the whole distance. There he bought a farm which he afterwards cultivated all his life, and at the same time devoted much of his time to the practice of his profession. For a while he was copartner in business with Gen. Ripley, a man who afterwards distinguished himself as an officer in the War of 1812. In this course of life he continued till his death, a man of great industry, remarkable for his scholarship and general intelligence, as also for his genial character and his many virtues. He aided largely in establishing and sustaining the College at Waterville, and was always a firm and active supporter of all educational enterprises within his reach. He held a seat for one term in the Massachusetts Legislature in

1810, and during the year 1829, was a member of the Executive Council of Maine. Throughout his life he was very generally and frequently employed as arbitre or referee in matters of dispute, and never failed as such to give satisfaction, for his decisions came to be regarded, by both sides, as exact justice, and hence acquiesced in accordingly. His wit was proverbial, and it was one of his agreeable pastimes to set it off in rhyme. On one occasion, he rendered his decision, in a case referred to him, all in verse, including a statement of the case, the argument of counsel, and his decision, with the amount of damages and costs. No objection was made, of course, to its acceptance and performance. He often indulged in this propensity, to express in rhyme his censure of particular acts and persons. Among those now at hand, are the following as specimens:

"Ill bodes that house however great,
However blest with riches;
Where niggard meanness sneaks within,
Or Madam wears the breeches."

Copy of lines written in the Court House, 1809.

"How various are thy ways, Oh, Lord!
To humble human pride—
We read recorded in thy word,
And see exemplified.

When Israel's sons too haughty grew,
Thou mad'st them Pharaoh's drudges;
To us more culpable than those,
Thou givest fools for judges."

Being invited to write an appropriate epitaph for the gravestone of a lately deceased neighbor, he at once penned the following:

"If Heaven is pleased when sinners cease to sin,
If Hell is pleased when sinners enter in,
If Earth is pleased when dies the rebel knave,
All three were pleased when D—l— filled this grave."

He was ever an active politician of the Old Federal School, and "was never ashamed of his party." Of liberal Christian views, he gave no one credit for any religious character, further than it was evidenced by sincere acts of a good life.

On the 19th of July, 1852, having spent the day actively employed in haying, and not returning to supper as usual, he was sought by one of the family, who found him lying in a natural position, but lifeless, upon a bed of hay, with his rake by his side, in the calm sunshine, with no sign of suffering, but as if quietly asleep. His wife survived her husband until April 19. 1860, when she died at the age of 83 years. They had three children:

252. *Ebenezer Warren*, born Dec. 13. 1808, died July 13, 1830

253. *Henry William*, born Aug. 30, 1810.

254. *Edward Augustus*, born Nov. 27, 1816.

(125.) Otis Paine. son of Lemuel (99). was born at Foxboro, Aug. 26, 1779. He was a man of great ingenuity and inventive genius. His name is often found among the inventors, in the Patent Office, at Washington. He largely interested himself in perfecting inventions for the application of steam power to machinery. He was quite intimately connected with Robert Fulton in that work. but to what extent can not now be determined. In a letter written from New Jersey. to a friend at home, (the last that was ever heard from him), under date of Jan. 1. 1816. he speaks of his invention of a "steam battery" which, with one Col. Hatch, he "went to Washington with. and which met the approbation of Commodores Decatur. Barney and Perry, and that the celebrated Fulton also approved of it, who agreed to join Col. Hatch in it, but instead went to Government, got $500,000 appropri-

ated for the purpose, and has built one at New York on the same principle, which is now ready for sea, and is highly approved by all." Upon reference to the Patent Office Reports, they show that Fulton, just at that time, secured his patent for the improvement, claimed by Mr. Paine, but how much credit the latter was entitled to, for his part of the invention, will never be known.

Soon after that letter was written, all traces of Mr. Paine's whereabouts were lost, and no certain knowledge exists as to his subsequent life or his death. Vague stories are told of his having been married and having children, but no confidence can be placed in any such. The whole of his subsequent life is in darkness.

Though not blessed with the advantages of a liberal education, he was, by no means, devoid of a literary turn of mind, but exhibited rare traits in that direction. Allusion is particularly made to a work published by him in 1813, entitled, "True and Infernal Friendship," containing 176 pages, 12 mo., being a most severe and bitter satire, in neat pentameter verse, consisting of an allegory, in which the serpent plays a conspicuous part, overcoming Eve and her spouse in the garden.

(127.) ESTHER PAINE, daughter of Lemuel (99), was born Oct. 25, 1783, married Jesse Boyden, in 1802, and died May 7, 1863, and had four children:

255. *Mary Ann Boyden*, born Dec. 17, 1803, who married Mason White, and had five children: *Harriet M.*, born Jan. 6, 1825; *Mary Ann*, born July 10, 1827; *Elizabeth M.*, born May 30, 1829; *Esther B.*, born May 18, 1834, and *Ellen H.*, born May 15, 1837, all of whom except the first were married.

256. *Ariel M.*, born Aug. 7, 1806, married Caroline S. Freeman, 1844, and had one child, *Abiel Jesse*, born Aug. 25, 1849, died young.

257. *Harriet E.*, married Nathan N. Crocker, Oct. 23, 1832, and had four children: *N. Henry Crocker*, born Aug. 16, 1833; *Ariel B.*, born March 18, 1835; *William B.*, born Oct. 1, 1836, and *Harriet M.*, born May 22, 1840, all married except the last.

258. *Esther M.*, who died Aug. 5, 1834, 11 years old. Mr. Boyden died Dec. 8, 1862, at age of 82 years.

(128.) FREDERIC PAINE, son of Lemuel (99), was born Nov. 21, 1785, at Foxboro, Mass., married Abiel Ware, a descendant of old Robert Ware, of Wrentham, on Sept. 21, 1809, and removed to Winslow, Maine, with his brother Lemuel (124), and there resided during the remainder of his life. He was a cooper by trade, but during his whole life, he devoted a large portion of his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1815, he was appointed post-master of Winslow, a place which he held for about 30 years. He was also, for many years, the treasurer of the town. In 1818, the two, with another couple, alone, joined to form a church of the Congregational order, and were both ever afterwards active members of it, and forward in every work connected with it. Their house was always open for the entertainment of all ministers, and nothing ever gave them greater pleasure than to entertain them on the old church plan of "free and welcome." They were consequently constant church-goers, their pew being never vacant, and seldom less than full. Storm and cold afforded no excuse for non-attendance, but ever an additional reason for promptness in the opposite direction. Their religion was of a kind free from all bigotry, but liberal in practice and charitable towards all. Mrs. Paine was born at Wrentham, Dec. 6, 1787, and died Jan. 12, 1852, at the age of 64 years. He died on the

12th day of March, 1857, at the age of 71 years. They had eight children:

259. *Charles Frederic*, born June 18, 1810.

260. *Albert Ware*, born Aug. 16, 1812.

261. *Benjamin Crowningshield*, b. March 10, 1815.

262. *Caroline Matilda*, born Nov. 2, 1817.

263. *Harriet Newell*, born Jan. 1, 1822.

264. *Timothy Otis*, born Oct. 13, 1824.

265. *Charlotte Elizabeth*, born Feb. 13, 1827.

266. *Sarah Jane*, born Jan. 10, 1830.

(130.) Rachel Paine, daughter of Lemuel (99), was born Aug. 2, 1789, married Harvey Partridge, Nov. 6, 1814, and removed to Warwick, Mass., where they resided until death. He died March 28, 1862, and she, Aug. 30, 1858. They had seven children:

267. *Harvey Pratt Partridge*, born July 28, 1815, married Adelia E. Dering, Feb., 1839, and second wife, Annie L. Shope, of St. Louis, and had three children: *Sarah Adelia*, *William H.*, and *Ella Agnes*.

268. *Angeline*, born Jan. 15, 1817, died Aug. 26, 1833.

269. *Lucas W.*, born March 11, 1816, married Martha S. Wheeler, died July 1, 1862.

270. *Levina*, born Nov. 30, 1819, married Daniel Heywood, March 4, 1845, and had four children: *Hannah E.*, *Frances D.*, *William H.* and *George P.*

271. *Horace*, born May 27, 1822, married Martha A. Stratton, and had five children: *Jenny Lind*, *Frank Peirce*, *Nellie Rosalie*, *Lizzie Lucille* and *Horace*.

272. *Amanda Pratt*, born Nov. 8, 1824, married Addison Sherwin, died March 24, 1879, and had five children: *Robert Addison*, *Olivia Amanda*, *Frederic H.*, *George H.* and *Flora Estelle*.

273. *Sarah Gilman*, born May 19, 1833. died Jan. 22, 1834.

(133.) Stephen Paine, son of Jacob Paine (100), was born in Foxboro, Dec. 27, 1776, married Abigail Morse, Oct. 16, 1798, who was born May 23, 1781, and died in 1857. He removed to Paris, Me., with his father, and spent the remainder of his life there, and died in 1859, at the age of 82. They had six children:

274. *Otis*, born Sept. 29, 1799, died in 1844, married, but without issue.

275. *Hartford*, born June 26, 1802, died in 1818.

276. *Abigail*, born March 29, 1807.

277. *Stephen*, born 1816, died at the age of 19, in 1835.

278. *Elisha*, born Feb. 10, 1824, died in 20 days.

279. *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 10, 1824, twin of Elisha.

(135.) Isaac Paine, son of Jacob Paine (100), was born at Foxboro, May 24, 1780. He was twice married. His first wife, of whom all his children were born, was Abigail A. Thomas, daughter of Dea. Briggs Thomas, of Marshfield, born June 16, 1780, and died Dec. 14, 1835. His second wife was his cousin, Rachel Paine (122), who is still alive in 1881. He was a physician of much eminence, practicing at Marshfield. He was a student of genealogy and took a great interest in that of his own lineage. Though he spent much time and labor in the search, he failed, like all others, in ascertaining the true origin of his American line and settled upon a wrong conclusion. His papers have afforded the writer much aid in his investigations. He died Jan. 5, 1869, at the age of 89 years. His first marriage took place Oct. 27, 1807, and his second, May 13, 1837. By his first wife he had seven children:

280. *Roland G.*, born Oct. 30, 1808.

281. *Briggs T.*, born Aug. 5, 1810.

282. *Calvin B.*, born Sept. 12, 1811.

283. *Isaac, Jr.*, born July 9, 1813, died in 1827.

284. *Abigail*, born June 21, 1815, died in 1827.

285. *Waterman*, born Sept 25, 1816, died in 1820.

286. *Israel H.*, born June 28, 1822.

(136.) DANIEL PAINE, son of Jacob (100), born April, 1782, married Mary Paine, of Rehoboth, and died in 1826, without issue. He was ship-master and died, on a voyage, at Porto Bello.

(137.) DAVIS PAINE, son of Jacob (100), was born June, 1784, and married Charlotte Hathaway, of Scituate, Mass. Resided in Woodstock, Me., and had ten children:

287. *Davis*, born April 15, 1808.

288. *James*, born May 7, 1810.

289. *Mary*, born April 25, 1812, married Crosby Curtis, and has one child.

290. *William*, b. March 12, 1814, died without issue.

291. *Charlotte*, born Jan. 1, 1816, m. Daniel Curtis.

292. *Hartford*, born Oct. 8, 1818.

293. *Jacob*, born Jan. 4, 1821.

294. *Silas*, born Oct. 12, 1822, lives in Woodstock, Me., unmarried.

295. *Paulina*, born May 5, 1825, m. Stephen Bacon.

296. *Fanny*, born Jan. 8, 1829, died May 9, 1829.

(138.) WILLIAM PAINE, son of Jacob (100), was born Sept. 15, 1787, married Anna D. Stanley, Jan. 11, 1807. He was killed by the fall of a tree, in the woods, at Farmington, Me., Feb. 8, 1824. His wife, born April 12, 1784, and died, Dec. 5, 1830. They had six children:

297. *Hannah E.*, born July 11, 1810.

298. *Cynthia C.*, born Nov. 25, 1812.

299. *William D.*, born March 26, 1815.

300. *Daniel S.*, born Aug. 3, 1817.

301. *Horace*, born April 11, 1823.

302. *Henry*, born April 11, 1823, died April 30, 1823.

(139.) NATHAN PAINE, son of Jacob (100), was born July 14, 1792, married Susan F. Dingley, in 1811, and lived and died in Worcester, Mass. Was in the Texas war and was wounded. Children:

303. *Charles M.*, born Dec. 1, 1812.

304. *Henry M.*

305. *George P.*

306. *Hannah M.*

(140.) ASA M. PAINE, son of Jacob (100), born Feb. 19, 1794, settled in Greenwood, Me., with his father. Never married, but after their parent's death, he and his sister Mary (134), lived, both single, at the old homestead until their deaths. She died in 1870. During that time they adopted and brought up seven children.

(141.) TURNER PAINE, son of Jacob (109), born June 20, 1796, married Nancy Fisher, and died in 1857, leaving one son:

307. *Daniel M.*

(142.) KEZIAH PAINE, daughter of Jacob (100), was born February 19, 1798, married Benjamin Jackson, of Woodstock, Me., Jan. 12, 1815, and there they reside. Their children are

308. *Caroline C. Jackson*, born October 17, 1818, married John Cummings.

309. *Mahala* F., born March 5, 1823, m. John Day.

310. *Benjamin*, born Sept. 9, 1825.

311. *Susan*, born June 19, 1830.

312. *Nelson*, born April 11, 1833.

313. *Charles P.*, born Aug. 19, 1837.

(143.) James Paine, son of James (101), was born at Foxboro, Mass., March 6, 1785, married Anna Richards, of Sharon, and died Dec. 1, 1831, leaving his wife a widow, who died June 1, 1850. He was a man of great goodness of character, and highly prized as a citizen, a person of fine physique and manly qualities. They had no children, save only a still-born infant, whose loss the parents greatly deplored, and over whose grave they erected an appropriate tombstone with an expressive inscription. The wife and mother's head-stone records that "She was a professor of Religion, and bequeathed her property to the cause of missions."

(147.) Cynthia Paine, daughter of Abiel (103), was born Oct. 25, 1779, married Joseph Tiffany, and had three children:

314. *Joseph Tiffany;* also a son and daughter, whose names are not known to the writer.

(150.) Emerson Paine, son of Abiel (103), was born Dec. 5, 1786, married Lydia R. Pendleton, April 30, 1816. She was born Sept. 20, 1792. He graduated at Brown University in 1813. During the high party times which existed during the War of 1812, he delivered an address of a political character, which gave very great offense to his opponents, and largely affected all his subsequent life. "It was visited," writes his son, "upon him in various ways in his after life, by political opponents of his class, and caused much trouble to him, even involving danger to life of himself and family." He studied for the ministry, and for a while preached in Abington, as associate pastor with Rev. Mr. Niles. He afterwards settled in Middleboro for six years, then in Little Compton, R. I., for 14 years, and finally in Halifax, Mass., about 10 years. His health failing him, he preached only occasionally,

until his death, on April 25, 1851. His wife survived him, and died March 24, 1876. They had five children:

315. *Joseph E.*, born Oct. 20, 1817.

316. *Charles H.*, born Jan. 5, 1820.

317. *Horatio E.*, born June 11, 1822.

318. *Mary N.*, born Nov. 27, 1823.

319. *Sarah*, born Sept. 24, 1830, died at 2 yrs. of age.

(151.) Apollos Paine, son of Abiel (103), was born at Foxboro, and married a Miss Harding. They died, having had three children:

320. *Luna.*

321. *Jane.*

322. *Anna.*

(152.) Daniel Paine, son of Abiel (103), was also born at Foxboro, and married Sarah Brown, of Little Compton, R. I., in 1824. He died in 1826, leaving no children.

(153.) Zina G. Paine, son of Abiel (103), born at same place, married Mary Tompkins, of Little Compton, R. I., in about 1822. He was a physician of considerable eminence, and practiced a few years at Taunton, then at Fowlerville, N. Y., afterwards at Parma, and finally at Lockport, where he died in March, 1865. They had several children, among them

323. *Mary T.*

324. *Charles.*

325. *William Henry.*

Any further particulars of the family the writer has been unable to gather, though very many efforts have been made in that direction.

(154.) Harvey Paine, son of Asa (105), was born at Foxboro, July 4, 1793, married Hannah Forrest, Feb. 25, 1823. He afterwards settled in Amenia, N. Y.,

where he died May 18, 1839, leaving four children, all, but the youngest, now living in Amenia:

326. *Hannah Maria*, born Nov. 25, 1823.

327. *Eliza Burrill*, born Jan. 25, 1826.

328. *Pamela Forrest*, born Feb. 23, 1828.

329. *Joseph Harvey*, born April 28, 1830, went to California in 1851, and has since never been heard from.

(155.) Asa Warren Paine, son of Asa (105), was born at Foxboro, Dec. 3, 1795, and died in Newton, April 19, 1847. He was never married. He was a man of intellectual turn of mind, and though not having what is called a liberal education, he was yet a man of much culture, and of scholarly habits. He was of a misanthropic nature, and ill at ease with himself and the world. He eschewed all religious creeds, and finally became the disciple of his namesake, Thomas Paine, whose works he greatly admired, as it is said. He was a lawyer by profession, practising at the Boston bar, but residing at the time in West Newton. He traveled much throughout the Eastern Continent, and especially in Egypt, at a time when such travel was rare and traveling correspondents unusual. During these meanderings he became quite famed for his letters to the public press at home, written over his well known signature of "Reis Effendi." In the short obituary over his grave, allusion is made to his character as exhibited "in public station." This goes to confirm the information otherwise obtained, that while absent, abroad, he was consular agent of government, at Alexandria. The certainty of this, however, the writer has been unable to determine. His body lies in the burial ground at Foxboro, his tombstone bearing the following inscription:

A SISTER'S MEMORIAL
IN
Loving Memory
OF
ASA WARREN PAINE, ESQ.

Born Dec. 3. 1795.
Died at West Newton, April 19. 1847.

A Sound Lawyer: a discreet Counsellor:
In professional life.
Ever true to duty; in action faithful; in honor clear.
In public station
Vigilant, prudent, wise and honest.
Filling places of trust
With credit to himself and honor to his country.
Of polite as well as profound learning
He was both the ornament and patron.
In all the relations of life
His conduct was uniform and consistent.
He lived beloved—he died lamented.

(156.) ELIAS BACON PAINE, son of Asa (105), was born at Foxboro, Dec. 13. 1797. married Emmeline Wheelock, and died at Boston, March 3, 1868. He was a wholesale dry goods merchant of that city, for many years, during all which he maintained a high character for integrity and trustworthiness, and was a general favorite "with the trade." They had eight children:

330. *Emmeline Warren*, who died in infancy.
331. *Joseph Warren*, born March 20. 1832.
332. *Emmeline Wheelock*, born June 2. 1834.
332a. *Elias Edwin*, died in infancy.
332b. *Helen Tryphena*, died in infancy.

333. *Georgianna*, born Oct. 3. 1840.

334. *Jane Frances*. born Dec. 23. 1842.

335. *Antoinette Eliza*. born July 11. 1844.

(157.) Martha T. Paine. daughter of Asa (105). was born June 12. 1799. married Preston H. Grover. and died Nov. 3. 1873. without children. They resided at Springfield, Mass.

(158.) Joseph Addison Paine. son of Asa (105). was born May 24. 1802. married Julia O. Dudley, a descendant of Gov. Dudley. He resided at one time in Waterville, Me., thence went West, and finally settled in Salem, Mass., where he died July 14. 1872. He left five children:

336. *Joseph Addison*.

337. *Isabella*.

338. *Frank*, } twins.
339. *Frances*, }

340. *Julia*, died unmarried.

(159.) Nathaniel Ware Paine. son of Asa (105). was born Jan. 3, 1806, and died Nov. 2, 1870. was twice married. first to Abigail Ann Grover, and after her death. to Lucy D. Paine. but had no children by either.

(160.) Rhoda Paine. daughter of Joseph (108). born July 26. 1776. married Lemuel Wight, and died in 1848. at the age of 72 years. He died in 1851, at the age of 82 years. They lived in Foxboro. where they had four children born. and then removed to Westmoreland. N. H., where eight more were added to the list:

341. *Willard Wight*, born Dec. 8. 1795.

342. *Foster*, born Jan. 18. 1797.

343. *Joseph Nelson*, born Oct. 11. 1798.

344. *Polly* or *Mary*, b. Sept. 12, 1800, m. Asa Hartshorn

345. *Guilford*.

346. *Herman.*
347. *Stilman.*
348. *Rhoda Maria.*
349. *Caroline.*
350. *Albert.*
351. *Hartshorn.*
352. *Nancy.*

(161.) Sally Paine, daughter of Joseph (108), born May 13, 1778, married Oliver Leonard, and had three children:

353. *Oliver Leonard*, born Oct. 4, 1801.
354. *Sally*, born Dec. 10, 1804.
355. *Arville*, born March 29, 1808.

(162.) Joseph Paine, son of Joseph (108), born Nov. 14, 1780, married Nancy Carpenter, who died Aug. 11, 1821. He died Dec. 11, 1811, having one child:

356. *Richard*, born May 25, 1806.

(163.) Mary or Polly Paine, daughter of Joseph (108), born April 7, 1783, married Harvey Pattee, and died, having seven children:

357. *Maria Pattee*, born Jan. 27, 1804, d. unmarried
358. *Caroline*, born June 9, 1805.
359. *Wm. Warren*, born July 25, 1808, d. unmarried
360. *James Harvey*, born Aug. 22, 1810.
361. *Charles*, born May 11, 1814.
362. *Nancy Jane*, born April 20, 1817.
363. *Eliza*, born Aug. 1, 1819.

(164.) Nancy Paine, daughter of Joseph (108), born Feb. 21, 1785, married Richard Hartshorn, of Walpole, Mass, and died July 3, 1835. He died April 18, 1854, having had nine children:

364. *Charles Hartshorn*, b. Nov. 17, 1807, m. thrice.
365. *Albert*, born May, 1, 1809, died in 1810.

366. *Richard*, born Jan. 15, 1811, married thrice.

367. *George*, born Feb. 12, 1814, married thrice.

368. *Warren*, married.

369. *Nancy*, married.

370. *Newell*, born July 12, 1821, married thrice.

371. *Mary*, born July 18, 1824, married.

372. *Hannah*, born Feb. 2, 1826, married.

(165.) SUBMIT PAINE, daughter of Joseph (108), born May 31, 1787; married Amos Morse, Jr., and died May 11, 1862. He died Oct. 30, 1825. They had six children:

373. *Leonard Morse*, born March 14, 1806; married Lucinda Briggs, and had five children.

374. *Melinda*, born Jan. 22, 1808, married Samuel Gilbert, and had one child.

375. *Newell*, born Sept. 11, 1810, married Sally Mann, died Sept. 30, 1871, having six children.

376. *Nelson*, born April 28, 1813, married Betsey Everett and had one child.

377. *Mary*, born Feb. 14, 1815, married John J. G. Fisher and had five children.

378. *Eliza*, born March 28, 1817, married Albert Plimpton and had six children.

(166.) PEDDY PAINE, daughter of Joel (109), married ——— Haskins and had numerous children, the names of which the writer has been unable to ascertain.

(167.) ROXALINA PAINE, daughter of Joel (109), married Amos Paine (174), April 5, 1812, and died without issue, December, 1847.

(169.) POLLY PAINE, daughter of Joel (109), married Isaac Paine, (176), April 5, 1812, and had several children to be given under his name below. She died May 4, 1852.

(171.) WILLIAMS PAINE, son of Joel (109), married Nancy Grover (190), Nov. 23, 1816, died Aug. 4, 1830. They had three children:

379. *Thomas Willard.*

380. *Joseph Anson.*

381. *Laura Ann.*

(172.) JOEL PAINE, son of Joel (109), married Eunice Lane, and died June, 1827. They had three children:

382. *Joseph.*

383. *Henry M.*

384. *Theodore*, married and died in California.

(173.) NELSON PAINE, the youngest son of Joel (109), married Belinda Shaw, June 19, 1828, at Foxboro. He died June 22, 1876, at the age of 72 years. She, still alive, 1881, and has aided much in the compilation of these statistics. They had five children:

385. *Frederick*, born April 12, 1829.

386. *Sarah S.*, born March 22, 1831.

387. *Henry N.*, born Feb. 5, 1834.

388. *Chloe S.*, born March 4, 1836, unmarried.

389. *Edward Payson*, born Aug. 21, 1842.

(174.) AMOS PAINE, son of Enoch (110), born Sept. 3, 1781, married Roxalina Paine (167), April 5, 1812, and died without issue. She died December, 1847.

(175.) ELIZABETH PAINE, daughter of Enoch (110), born Jan. 31, 1783, married Timothy T. Fisher, April 2, 1812, and had five children:

390. *Timothy W. Fisher.*

391. *Betsey L.*

392. *Amos Morse.*

393. *Henry Benjamin.*

394. *Comfort O.*

(176.) Isaac Paine, son of Enoch (110), born April 8, 1786, married Polly Paine (169), April 5, 1812, died March 28, 1864, and had six children:

395. *Augustus Williams*, born June 1, 1812.
396. *Hosea Erastus*, born July 22, 1814.
397. *James Edward*, born July 10, 1823.
398. *Loel Nelson*, born July 21, 1827.
399. *Mary Ann*, born Sept. 22, 1816, died young.
400. *Susan Adele*, born Oct. 27, 1818, died young.
400a. *Elizabeth W.*, born Dec. 4, 1820, died young.

(177.) Lois Paine, daughter of Enoch (110), born Aug. 12, 1791, married Charles Simpson and died without issue.

(178.) Esther Paine, daughter of Enoch (110), born Feb. 23, 1802, married Comfort Titus, July 4, 1822, and had six children:

401. *James M. Titus*, born Sept. 4, 1827.
402. *Lewis*.
403. *Olive*, born Nov. 12, 1822.
404. *Maria*, married ——— French.
405. *Benjamin*.
406. *Jane L.*, born May 3, 1830.

(179.) Amasa Grover, son of Olive (113), born Aug. 9, 1786, married Nellie Pattee, and had four children:

407. *Emily Grover*.
408. *Abigail*.
409. *Preston*.
410. *Josephus*.

(188.) Willard P. Grover, son of same, born April 27, 1789, married and had two children:

411. *Willard Grover*.
412. *Sarah Ann*.

(191.) ALVIN GROVER, son of same, born Sept. 8, 1798, married Arabella White, and had five children:

413. *Alvin Grover.*
414. *Manly.*
415. *Maria.*
416. *Mary.*
417. *Elizabeth.*

(192.) LUTHER GROVER, son of same, born March 3, 1804, married Anna Caswell, and had four children:

418. *Luther Grover.*
419. *Reuben.*
420. *Lyman.*
421. ———.

(193.) EARL PAINE, son of Jesse (115), born Oct. 9, 1785, married Samantha Clark in 1810, and settled in Vershire, Vt., and there died without children.

(194.) SALLY PAINE, daughter of same, born at Foxboro March 22, 1787, married Michael Titus Aug. 10, 1810, and settled in Vershire, Vt., and had six children:

422. *Hosea Titus.*
423. *Lucinda.*
424. *Marinda.*
425. *Rhoda.*
426. *Sarah*, married Jared Ames.
427. *Juliana.*

(195.) DAVID PAINE, son of same, born in Plainfield, N. H., Nov. 8, 1788, and married Polly Drake, Dec. 2, 1812, and settled in Vershire, Vt., was a volunteer in the War of 1812, and had four children:

428. *Cynthia.*
429. *Lyman.*
430. *David.*
431. *Louis.*

(196.) Polly Paine, daughter of same, born in Plainfield, N. H., July 17, 1790, married Jonathan Clark, of Vershire, Nov. 1, 1815, and had five children:

432. *Sidney Clark.*

433. *Edna.*

434. *Tila.*

435. *Zina.*

436. *Sophia.*

(197.) Joseph Paine, son of same, born at same place, April 21, 1792, married Adelia Clark, Dec. 18, 1818, and removed to Wisconsin, and had seven children:

437. *Harrison.*

438. *Henry.*

439. *Harriet.*

440. *Martha.*

441. *Edward.*

442. *George.*

443. *Maria.*

(198.) Clarissa Paine, daughter of same, born at Vershire, Jan. 4, 1794, married Asa Mattoon, Nov. 13, 1818, of Orange, Vt., and has two children:

444. *Stratton Mattoon.*

445. *Sophia*, married Henry Huntington.

(199.) Sophia Paine, daughter of same, born Sept. 12, 1795, married Benjamin Batchelder, Oct. 2, 1820, of Vershire, and has seven children:

446. *David Batchelder.*

447. *Jesse.*

448. *Earl.*

449. *Clarinda*, m. Sylvester Godfrey; two children.

450. *Martha.*

451. *Hazen.*—M. D.

452. *Harvey.*

(201.) ROBERT PAINE, son of same, born Jan. 23, 1799, married Lucia Patterson, of Vershire, Dec. 2, 1824, and has four children:

453. *Azro*, a cripple, unable to walk.

454. *Charles E.*

455. *Ellen*, married Orison Maltby, and has one child.

456. *Philanda*, married Uriah Colburn.

(203.) WARREN PAINE, son of same, born Sept. 13, 1802, married Susan Thompson, settled in Barre, Vt. No children.

(204.) LONEY PAINE, daughter of same, born in Vershire, Aug. 18, 1809, married Ebenezer Sawyer, March 17, 1824, and has two children:

457. *James Sawyer.*

458. *John.*

(205.) EDWARD PAINE, son of same, born at same place, July 6, 1806, married Lucinda Goodrich, Nov. 28, 1827, and settled first in Vershire, and about thirty years ago, removed to Wisconsin, and has four children:

459. *Lucina.*

460. *Abner.*

461. *Lucien.*

462. *Edward.*

(206.) ISAAC PAINE, son of same, born at same place, April 26, 1808, married Martha L. G. Knights, May 27, 1830, removed to Windsor, Vt., and afterwards to Middleport, O., where he died April 27, 1879, having five children:

463. *Milton Kendall*, born July 15, 1834.

464. *Georgianna*, born Feb. 10, 1836.

465. *Isaac Newton*, born Oct. 3, 1837, died May, 1850.

466. *Jesse Clinton*, born May 10, 1839, lives at Winchester, Mass.

467. *Joseph Webster*, born Aug. 14, 1841, died, 1875.

(208.) THADDEUS PAINE, son of Edward (116), born Nov. 14, 1788, lived at Leicester, Vt., married Esther Bump, and died June 21, 1819, leaving a widow who married again. They had two children:

468. *Statia*, b. March 26, 1818, married Wm. Ward.

469. *Thaddeus M.*, born Oct. 6, 1819.

(212.) ENOCH PAINE, son of same, born Dec. 29, 1796, married Rebecca Burdett, and is still alive, in 1878. Has four children:

470. *Abbie*, born Aug. 31, 1820.

471. *George*, born Feb. 11, 1824.

472. *Susan*, born May 5, 1828, died, 1873.

473. *Olive*, born June 27, 1841, died July 10, 1873

(213.) JOHN PAINE, son of same, born June 30, 1798, married Lucy Whitney, and died Aug. 7, 1876, having four children:

474. *Lucia M.*, born Sept. 27, 1826, married Otis H. Capron, and died April 3, 1871.

475. *Edward*, born Jan. 19, 1829.

476. *German G.*, born Sept. 20, 1830, died March 30, 1853.

477. *James S.*, born June 4, 1832, died Feb. 18, 1857.

(214.) ASA PAINE, son of same, born Aug. 26, 1801, married first, Harriet Harton, and second, Sally Keeley. He died Sept. 24, 1867, leaving one child by his first, and four by his second wife:

478. *Sarah*, born Apr. 23, 1825, m. Franklin Winslow.

479. *Harriet*, born April 26, 1835.

480. *Olive E.*, b. Aug 13, 1836, m. W. W. Thomas.

481. *Edward L.*, born April 3, 1841.

482. *Catharine*, born June 21, 1844, d. July 4, 1848.

(216.) Ichabod Paine, son of same, born Dec. 15, 1804, married, first, Clarissa Dow, and second, Julia E. Knight, and died March 4, 1870, having three children, by his first wife:

483. *Lenora*, b. March 20, 1832, d. March 18, 1835.

484. *Alanson*, born Feb. 25, 1836, d. Jan. 12, 1868.

485. *Myron*, born March 27, 1845.

(217.) David Paine, son of same, born Aug. 21, 1806, and married three times: First, Eunice Page; second, Caroline Ashley; and third, Harriet Ashley, and died May 4, 1852, having two children:

486. *Jennette*, born in 1831, died Feb. 21, 1842.

487. *David Wallace*, born May 20, 1834.

(220.) Melzer Paine, son of Zebediah (117), born at Westmoreland, N. H., married Polly Blanchard, and died in 1848, at the age of 68 years, having seven children:

488. *Sophronia*, m. B. Smith, both d. without issue.

489. *Mary*, unmarried, died March 23, 1880.

490. *Jotham L.*, born Oct. 28, 1810.

491. *Esther*, m. Lockhart Brockway; three children.

492. *Persis*, unmarried.

493. *Harriet*, married Samuel Ells, d. without issue.

494. *Martha M.*, married Geo. D. Paine (495), died April 6, 1880.

(221.) Zebediah Paine, son of same, born at same place, and married, first, Nancy Hutchins, and second, Dolly Dodge, died 1845, having seven children:

495. *George D.*, born in 1820, married (494).

496. *David H.*, born May 9, 1826.

497. *Willard D.*, born Nov. 29, 1829.

498. *Lucy Ann*, married John Williams, and died.

499. *Mary Ellen*, m. L. T. Britton, of Elgin, Ill.

500. *Susan Caroline*, married B. Lawrence and J. H. Garrison, and has two daughters.

501. *Nancy Maria*, born 1824, married Luther C. Kelley, and died childless, in 1851.

501a. *Sarah Jane*, b. 1840, died at 5 1-2 years of age.

(222.) Isaac Paine, son of same, married Polly Chapin, died by suicide, having three children:

502. *Charles*, lives in Lynn.

503. *Emeline*, married, and had one child, all dead.

504. *Justin*, died without issue.

CHAPTER XVI.

Generation VIII.

HENRY M. PAINE, (249), son of Sullivan (121), born Sept. 28, 1810, married in 1805, Julia A. Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, born in 1832. She died November 9, 1867. He is a blacksmith, living at Stoughton, Mass. By this wife he had one child:

505. *Henry S.*, born Jan. 3, 1837.

After her death, he married again, Mrs. Susan Cram, born in 1822, married May 20, 1869, but has by her no children.

(250.) George S. Paine, son of same, born Sept. 1, 1814, married Elizabeth Pike, of Biddeford, Me., born in 1818, married in 1840, and lives in West Lynn. Have five children:

506. *Mary E.*, born Aug. 27, 1842, d. May 31, 1844.

507. *George H.*, b. May 16, 1845, lives in Lynn.

508. *Mary E.*, b. Aug. 14, 1846, m. James Lovejoy, and has three children.

509. *Carlos*, lives in Lynn, unmarried.

510. *John*, drowned in 1872 or 3.

(253.) Henry Wm. Paine, son of Lemuel (124), was born at Winslow, Me., Aug. 30, 1810. Graduated at Waterville College, 1830. Was admitted to practice, as attorney at law, at Kennebec bar in 1834. He practiced as such for several years, at Hallowell, with great success, during which time he represented his town, for two or three years, as representative to the Legislature,

He subsequently removed to Massachusetts, where he still resides, living in Cambridge and practicing at Boston. While living in Maine, he was repeatedly offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and since his removal to Boston the like office has been tendered him there, all which he declined, choosing rather to remain at the bar. In 1863, he was candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, but was unsuccessful. He has ever been a close and devoted student, and most popular among the *literati*. An intimate, personal and professional friend, who has long known him, (the eminent Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine,) bears the following testimony to his character: "He is a gentleman of a high order of intellect,—of superior culture,—in private life one of the most genial of companions,—in his profession a profound and learned lawyer, as well as an accomplished advocate." He has accordingly always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, both in the State and Federal Courts, and especially as Referee and Master in Chancery, in most difficult and important causes. In recognition of his merit, his *Alma Mater* some years since conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. While living in Hallowell, on May 1, 1837, he married Lucy E. Coffin, of Newburyport, Mass. She, born Jan. 11, 1817. They have an only child:

511. *Jeannie Warren*, born July 16, 1838.

(254.) Edward Augustus Paine, son of Lemuel (124), was born at Winslow, Nov. 27, 1816, and has ever lived at the old homestead of his father, wholly engaged in the work of an agriculturist, on the large farm which his father industriously cultivated during his life. He married Sibyl Stratton, of Winslow, who was born

Dec. 11, 1816, and both are still alive in 1881, having two children:

512. *George S.*, born Dec. 29, 1849.

513. *Lucy*, born July 27, 1852, unmarried.

(259.) CHARLES FREDERIC PAINE, son of Frederic (128), was born at Winslow, Me., June 18, 1810, and always resided there, until his death. Married Esther Loring, who was born April 2, 1813, and still survives. He had a great mechanical talent, and genius for invention. He lost his life May 21, 1848, by boiler explosion, on board of a steamboat, of which he was master and principal owner. They had seven children:

514. *Charles*, b. Aug. 20, 1834, d. June 18. 1876, not m.

515. *Ellen Maria*, born March 2. 1836.

516. *Harriet Newell*, born July 31, 1838.

517. *Esther Matilda*, born Sept. 20, 1840.

518. *Otis Frederic*, born Oct. 3, 1842, unmarried.

519. *William Loring*, born Nov. 21, 1845, unmarried.

520. *Emma Frances*, b. Aug. 29, 1847, d. Dec. 6. 1853

(260.) ALBERT WARE PAINE, son of Frederic (128), was born at Winslow, Me., Aug. 16, 1812. Graduated at Waterville College, in the class of 1832. Studied law with Hon. Thomas Rice, and Gov. Samuel Wells, and was admitted to practice, as attorney at law, in 1835, at Bangor, Me., where he has ever since resided. Was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, February 16, 1853. From the time of his admission, in 1835, to the present, (1881), he has, without any intermission, continued busily engaged in the practice of his profession, though at times, he has had other business to occupy his attention. During the years 1868 and 9, he held the office of "Bank and Insurance Examiner," and then having, by his efforts,

secured the establishment of the State Insurance Department, he resigned his former office and received that of "State Insurance Commissioner," which he held for three years. In 1874 he held the temporary office of Tax Commissioner.

Though never a member of either house of the Legislature, yet he has had much to do with the legislation of the State, in procuring the enactment of laws, on various subjects. Among these are the Savings Bank and Insurance Statutes, and many others of less importance. But chief among his efforts, in this line, has been the procurement of the Act making parties, accused of crime, legal witnesses, in their own defense, in Court. Until this was accomplished in 1864, in no Court in the United States, or England, was this privilege granted to the party accused. However innocent, he was liable to the severest penalty of the law, without being allowed to testify a word in his own favor, or to make the least defense, by his own testimony or explanation, before the jury. As abhorrent as this doctrine now appears to all, yet until then it was the universal law of all English speaking people. Fixed in his purpose of doing away with this barbarity, Mr. Paine caused the matter to be brought before the Legislature of his State for five successive yearly sessions, and pressed upon its attention, until the enactment of a law was effected, allowing parties, respondent in criminal cases, to be heard as witnesses, in their own defense. The object having been accomplished at home, he next addressed himself to the work of introducing the same practice in other states, but more especially, Massachusetts, through the medium of the Boston press, where he had the pleasure of seeing it adopted within two years after, under the leadership of Hon. John Quincy Adams,

then a member of the House of Representatives. Thus started, the rule became generally popular, and was adopted by one state after another, until all, or nearly all, the states have enacted it, including also the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Great Britain.

The labor of investigating his lineage, and compiling the statistics of this work, in moments of leisure, has been one of great interest to him, and he hopes this publication may prove useful and instructive to all members of the family interested in their ancestral history.

On the ninth day of July, A. D. 1840, he married Mary Jones Hale, a descendant of Rev. John Hale, the early pastor of the church in Beverly, Mass., who had so much to do in dispelling the Salem Witchcraft delusion. She, born May 8, 1816. They have four children, all daughters, viz:

521. *Mary Abby*, born April 1, 1841.

522. *Selma Ware*, born Dec. 24, 1847.

523. *Lydia Augusta*, born Jan. 10, 1850.

524. *Eugenie Hale*, born May 1, 1853.

(261.) Benjamin C. Paine, son of Frederic (128), was born March 10, 1815, at Winslow, Me., where he has ever lived, on the paternal homestead, which his father devised to him by his last will and testament. On Dec. 16, 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth Hayden, who was born Dec. 13, 1822. They had three children, all of whom died early:

525. *Daniel Benjamin*, born Oct. 20, 1842, died March 30, 1866.

526. *Anna Elizabeth*, born Oct. 11, 1843, died Jan. 18, 1848.

527. *Frederick Hayden*, born Aug. 30, 1849, died Sept. 22, 1849.

(262.) CAROLINE MATILDA PAINE, daughter of same, born Nov. 2, 1817, married Dr. Preserved B. Mills, of Bangor, where she has ever since resided. He died leaving her a widow. No children.

(263.) HARRIET NEWELL PAINE, daughter of same, born Jan. 1, 1822, and died June 9, 1837, at the youthful age of 15 years and 6 months. Although called away from earth at so early a period of her life, yet there was that in her history which seems to call for a space here. She was a girl who had developed a remarkable character for intelligence, amiability and the graces of life. A few weeks previous to her death, she had been called to part with a loving companion, to whom she felt strongly attached, and from that time she seemed to have a strong presentiment of her own early removal. Among her papers was found a beautiful original hymn, addressed "To a Weeping Mother," also an inscription for her grave stone and a text for her funeral discourse. This was all the more remarkable from the fact, that at the time, she had no symptoms of disease and was in perfect health. During her short sickness, she felt no anxiety to avert her certain fate, but, with all composure, made arrangements to meet it, by giving away her little keepsakes without emotion. When the time of her final exit arrived, after lying perfectly free from pain and in a full state of consciousness, for two or three hours, during which she frequently conversed, her face suddenly assumed a most beautiful smile, and she began to make gyrations with her finger and pointing forcibly upward, as if she saw some pleasant object and would attract attention to it. This she repeated, when she seemed to meet her little friend and twice called her name, "Oh! Abbie, Abbie!" with almost an ecstasy of delight. She then began to sing and

was understood to repeat the words, "They sing the song of Moses," when her voice became inaudible, though her lips continued to move and her hands to pass backward and forward, with a motion of her fingers, as if playing on an instrument. After a few minutes of quiet, she pleasantly bid "good bye" to her attendants, closed her eyes, and was apparently breathing her last. A word from her mother seemed to bring her back, for a moment, during which she assured her that she had seen her friend, then again bidding "farewell" she calmly passed away.

(264.) Timothy Otis Paine, son of same, was born at Winslow, Oct. 13, 1824, graduated at Waterville College in 1847, studied for the ministry of the New or "Swedenborgian" Church, and was installed Aug. 14, 1864, as pastor of the Society at East Bridgewater, Mass., where he commenced preaching in 1856, and has ever since resided. Since 1865, until the present time, he has been Semitic Professor in the Theological School of the General Convention of the New Church in the United States and Canadas, and is member of the American Oriental Society of Yale, and of the Harvard Semitic Club, at Cambridge. Since 1852, he has been a diligent student of the Archaic Architectural forms, described in the Scriptures; and to aid him in understanding them, he has studied all the languages of antiquity, that throw light upon these forms, viz: Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Coptic, Talmudic, Rabbinic and Egyptian in Hieroglyphic characters; Latin, Greek, German and French, of course were also studied as necessary aids. But he has studied none of these Oriental languages except to enable him to understand the Scriptures. To him the writer is indebted for the information derived from "Domesday" as given in the early pages of the present

volume, a work never yet translated, in full, from its mediæval difficult text. In Egyptology, he has made the remarkable discovery that the Pre-historic Nile dwellers "knew" that every one is raised from the dead and enters the future world "before his coffin is carried into the sepulchre." These ancient men speak of this as "a fact too well known to require comment, and fully describe the life after death." As an Egyptologist he has come to be regarded as one of the most learned of the class in America, being often applied to for interpretations of the most difficult inscriptions. For a few years past, he has been engaged in the translation, for the first time, into English, of the old Egyptian "Book of the Dead," a work "grown white with age before Moses wrote, or Abraham was born," buried for almost unnumbered centuries in the sarcophagus of some distinguished Egyptian.

In 1852, he began to show his skill in the investigation of hidden facts, by a restoration of the ruins of Fort Halifax on the Kennebec, a fort which had existed a century before and which had mostly disappeared for two or three generations. He succeeded in finding and tracing out the palisades in the deep sand of the plain and on the hill, and in thus restoring all of the three forts in drawings of such perfection, as to be recognized, with exclamations of delight, by a survivor, who had seen the originals in her childhood, and had lived to see the pictures thus produced.

At about the same time, he began the work of restoring the form of Solomon's Temple, or the Temple of the Kings and Ezekiel, as also the Tabernacle of Sinai, and the House of the King, or the House of the Forest of Lebanon. These forms have all been restored by him from descriptions contained in the Scriptures alone, and

afterward illustrated by light derived from his Oriental studies. In 1861, he published the first edition of his work, since which time he has spent a large portion of the intervening twenty years in preparing a second edition, to be soon given to the public. The Index, in one portion, contains more than 6,000 references to the Scriptures, and the book will contain some thirty full page engravings, besides numerous figures or illustrations, scattered through the text.

His Egyptian and other Oriental studies and investigations have, besides, led to very many other important results, which, it is hoped, the world will yet have the benefit of, but which are now too imperfect to be described. He is still in the midst of his work. In recognition of his merit, his *Alma Mater*, in 1875, bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D.

On Oct. 13, 1856, he married Agnes Howard, only child of Rev. Adonis Howard, of Medford, Mass., born April 17, 1826. They have had eight children:

528. *Edith*, born June 18, 1857.
529. *Howard*, born Oct. 7, 1858.
530. *Miriam*, born Feb. 25, 1860, died Jan. 29, 1861.
531. *Joseph*, b. Aug. 24, 1861, d. same day of its birth.
532. *Isabel*, born Sept. 25, 1862.
533. *Bertha*, born Oct. 19, 1866.
534. *James*, born Sept. 27, 1869, died young.
535. *Herbert Ware*, born Nov. 20, 1870.

(265.) Charlotte Elizabeth Paine, daughter of same, was born at Winslow, Feb. 13, 1827, was married to George Sumner Leavitt, May 22, 1851, and reside at Foxboro. They have had four children:

536. *Frederic Sumner Leavitt*, born Feb. 19, 1852, died June 5, 1870.

537. *Charles Paine*, born Nov. 9, 1853.

538. *Arthur Herbert*, born May 29, 1861.

539. *Harry Plimpton*, born Dec. 16, 1862.

(266.) Sarah Jane Paine, daughter of same, born Jan. 10, 1830, married George Copeland, of Bridgewater, Mass., now reside in Jefferson, Wis. Have no children.

(276.) Abigail Paine, daughter of Stephen (133), born March 29, 1807, married Eleazar Dunham, and lives in Oxford County, Me. They had four children:

540. *Abbie J. Dunham*, m. D. Rawson. One child.

541. *Louisa G.*, m. Charles Felton. No children.

542. *Elizabeth A.*, m. Charles Buck. Two children.

543. *Enoch L.*, died at 4 years of age in 1849.

(279.) Elizabeth Paine, sister of the next preceding, born Feb. 10, 1824, married ——— Dyer, and by him had two children:

544. *Frances A. Dyer*, m. D. W. Allen: 5 children.

545. *Otis H.*, married Lena Brown, had one child.

By her second husband, Rodney Titcomb, she has one child. They reside in South Paris, Me.

546. *Charles M. Titcomb*, not married.

(280.) Roland G. Paine, son of Isaac (135), was born Oct. 30, 1808, and married Sarah H. Cook, Dec. 14, 1834. She died June 26, 1856. Have had three children, one of whom died unmarried. The others are

547. *Ellen Green*, born April 5, 1841.

548. *Eugene Waterman*, born April 8, 1845.

(281.) Briggs T. Paine, brother of next preceding, born Aug. 5, 1810, married Lucy S. Weston, Dec. 25, 1833, and have one child:

549. *Abigail Briggs*, born Nov. 7, 1824, married Jotham Hatch, of Mansfield, Jan. 10, 1858.

(282.) CALVIN B. PAINE, brother of the next preceding, was born Sept. 12, 1811, married Harriet Baker, Jan. 26, 1834, and died Jan. 5, 1878, having had five children, one of whom died young, and the others are

550. *Ellen Rowena*, b. March 23, 1836, d.Nov.7,1839

551. *Isaac Martin*, b. Nov. 13, 1840, unmarried.

552. *Charles Henry*, b. Aug. 25, 1843, d.Nov.5,1843

553. *Francis Turner*, born Sept. 10, 1846.

(286.) ISRAEL H. PAINE, brother of next preceding, was born Jan. 28, 1822, married Susan M. Witherell (236), April 25, 1854. Live in Marshfield, and have one child:

554. *Walter Alanson*, born in 1864.

(287.) DAVIS PAINE, son of Davis (137), born April 15, 1808, married Hepzibah Parker, of Portland. Live in Groton, Mass., and had two children:

555. *Caroline.*

556. *Mary.*

(292.) HARTFORD PAINE, son of same, born Oct. 8, 1818, married Dorinda How, of Greenwood, and had two children. Several years ago he was missing, and has never since been heard from.

557. *Charles.*

558. *Mary.*

(293.) JACOB PAINE, brother of next preceding, born Jan. 4, 1821, married Eliza Frances Whitman, and resides in Oakfield, Wis. Have six children:

559. *Frederic H.*, born July 2, 1852.

560. *Paulina A.*, born May 28, 1855.

561. *Jacob W.*, born Feb. 5, 1857.

562. *Hannah R.*, born Nov. 10, 1860.

563. *Grant D.*, born Nov. 3, 1868.

564. *Eliza E.*, born Oct. 29, 1872.

(297.) Hannah E. Paine, daughter of William (138), married Charles Heath, of Farmington, in 1830, and died Sept. 8, 1848, and had five children:

565. *Susan Heath*, b. Nov. 1832, m. J. Beedy in 1849.

566. *Leonard*, born 1833, died 1834.

567. *Zera*, b. 1835, m. G. Batchelder, 1861, d. 1875.

568. *Emily H.*, b. 1838, m. Roscoe Whitney, 1861.

569. *Cynthia A.*, born 1841, m. Jacob P. Curtis, 1868.

(298.) Cynthia C. Paine, sister of next preceding, was born Nov. 25, 1812, married Elias Thompson, July 1, 1835, who died Aug. 16, 1874. They lived at Thomaston, Me., and had three children:

570. *Cynthia A. Thompson*, b. Jan. 24, 1839, not m.

571. *Helen E.*, born June 1, 1844.

572. *Theresa E.*, born Oct. 1, 1848.

(299.) William D. Paine, son of William (138), born March 26, 1815, at Paris, Me., married Diana Jordan Nov. 12, 1848, and died Dec. 16, 1865, at same place, and had three children:

573. *Horace C.*, who died in 1861.

574. *Azelia.*

575. *William B.*

(300.) Daniel S. Paine, brother of next preceding, born Aug. 3, 1817, and married Elizabeth Ridlow, in Thomaston, Oct. 29, 1845. Had one child:

576. *Elias T.*, b. Nov. 18, 1848, died Nov. 29, 1848.

(301.) Horace Paine, brother of same, born April 11, 1823, married Rozilla Stevens. He was in the War of the Rebellion, and died at Baton Rouge, Aug. 9, 1863, having four children:

577. *Joseph D.*, born in 1854.

578. *Ida E.*, born in 1852, died in 1854.

579. *Alice M.*, born June 26, 1856, died in 1877.

580. *Walter H.*, born July 24, 1858, died in 1877.

(303.) CHARLES M. PAINE, son of Nathan (139), was born Dec. 1, 1812, and married Eliza P. King. He resides in Cambridge, Mass., but does business, as an optician, in Boston. He has seven children:

581. *Eliza A.*, born April 11, 1839.

582. *Charles A.*, born July 1, 1841.

583. *Adelaid F.*, born Aug. 30, 1843.

584. *Caroline R.*, born Dec. 26, 1844.

585. *Emma L.*, born Sept. 30, 1848, not married.

586. *Frederick W.*, born March 23, 1850; not m.

587. *Ermina D.*, born March 15, 1854.

(304.) HENRY M. PAINE, brother of next preceding, lives in Newark, N. J., married Betsey Brown, and has three children:

588. *Ellen V.*

589. *Edwin A.*

590. *Alice.*

(305.) GEORGE P. PAINE, son of Nathan (139), married Abilena Chaffee, and lives in Worcester; no ch.

(306.) HANNAH M. PAINE, daughter of Nathan (139), married Winchester Whitman. They live in Wapawn, Minn., and have four children:

591. *Eliza F. Whitman*, born July 26, 1833.

592. *Arabell A.*, born March 9, 1835.

593. *Charles H.*, born July 15, 1838.

594. *Anson C.*, born Nov. 26, 1852.

(315.) JOSEPH E. PAINE, son of Emerson (150), was born at Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 20, 1817, married Eliza P. Glover, of Milton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1852, and now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is distinguished as a skillful expert in handwriting, and is very frequently called as witness in cases of forgery and on occasions where the

genuineness of handwriting is in question. In a recent case of law in the Superior Court of New York, the presiding Justice used the following complimentary remarks relative to Mr. Paine, who had testified as a witness in the case. Speaking of the evidence offered, the Judge, according to the Court Report, remarked: "And in addition, there was the testimony of the expert, Mr. Paine, which it is impossible to carefully examine, without being impressed by the extent, the minuteness and the relevancy of his illustrations and the force of his opinions and conclusions. They seem to indicate, that skill and the resources of science are destined to discover forgery, with a certainty, but little short of a mathematical demonstration." (37 N. Y. Sup. Ct. Rep., 26.) They have had four children, all born in Brooklyn:

595. *Rosalie*, born Jan. 3, 1854.

595a. *A daughter*, born Jan. 31, 1857, died same day.

595b. *Laura W.*, b. Feb. 11, 1858, died Mar. 10, 1868.

596. *Mary Eliza*, born Dec. 17, 1859.

(316.) Charles H. Paine, son of Emerson (150), was born Jan. 5, 1820, married Cordelia Bryant, of Halifax, Mass., where he resides. He is, at present, county commissioner for his county. Had nine children:

597. *Lydia K.*, born Feb. 10, 1846, d. Feb. 8, 1854.

597a. *Charles J.*, born Aug. 24, 1847.

597b. *Lucy C.*, born July. 12, 1849, d. Sept. 13, 1852.

597c. *Edward E.*, b. Oct. 20, 1851, d. Sept. 15, 1852.

597d. *Lucy E.*, born June 25, 1853, d. June 20, 1857.

598. *Annie R.*, born Nov. 13, 1854.

599. *Frank E.*, born June 29, 1857.

600. *Emerson*, born March 31, 1860.

601. *Lena E.*, born Oct. 18, 1866.

(317.) HORATIO E. PAINE, son of Emerson (150), born June 11, 1822, married Sarah Atherton, of Brockton, Mass., and lives in Boston, and has four children:

602. *Bradford.*

603. *Mary*, married Lyman Howe.

604. *Walter.*

605. *Annie.*

(318.) MARY N. PAINE, daughter of Emerson (150), born Nov. 27, 1823, married Oliver Holmes, of Halifax, Mass., and resides at East Bridgewater, and has six children:

606. *Charles E. Holmes*, born Aug. 5, 1844, married Augusta Osborn, Aug. 27, 1871, and has one child, *Ernest*, born Aug. 27, 1874.

607. *Sarah B.*, born Nov. 9, 1845, married Charles Dunbar, Aug. 30, 1872, having one child, *Gertrude*, born Oct. 5, 1875. He died September 11, 1877, and she married Henry M. Howard, Dec. 24, 1880.

608. *Mary Amanda*, born Dec. 3, 1847, married Robert Pratt, Sept. 17, 1865, and has *Walter*, born May 4. 1868, and *Warren*, born March 3, 1877.

609. *Joseph Wendall*, born Aug. 9, 1851, married Lizzie Huntington, Dec. 20, 1870, and died Aug. 24, 1879. Had *Harrison*, born May 21, 1874, and *Wilfred*, born May 22, 1877.

610. *Ellen B.*, born Dec. 11, 1854, married Martin A. Hayward, Aug. 11, 1879.

611. *Willard T.*, born April 1, 1858.

(326.) HANNAH MARIA PAINE, daughter of Harvey (154), born Nov. 25, 1823, married Edwin Curtis Bird, Oct. 26, 1841, and lives at Amenia, N. Y. Has four children:

612. *Georgia M. Bird*, born March 17, 1843.

613. *Helen M.*, born May 16, 1845.

614. *George Henry*, born May 2, 1847.

615. *Mary Curtis*, born May 30, 1852.

(328.) Pamela Forrest Paine, daughter of same, was born Feb. 23, 1828, married George Henry Swift, March 17, 1847, and has seven children:

616. *Emily Eddy Swift*, b. Jan. 21, 1848, d. June 20, 1855.

617. *Elizabeth Reeves*, born July 23, 1849.

618. *George Paine*, b. March 26, 1851, d. Nov. 19, 1864

619. *Harvey Warren*, b. July 23, 1855, d. Dec. 10, 1864

620. *Maria R.*, b. May 12, 1860, d. Nov. 29, 1864.

621. *Susan Forrest*, born June 10, 1862.

622. *George H.*, b. Jan. 8, 1871, d. Jan. 11, 1871.

(331.) Joseph Warren Paine, son of Elias B. Paine (156), was born at Boston, March 20, 1832, and "died in his country's service at New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1864." He was a young man of marked ability, and a pleasant writer both of prose and poetry, using the *nom de plume* of "Perigrine." At one time he was associate editor, with Prof. Mathews, of the "Yankee Blade" newspaper. In the summer of 1863, he entered the service of his country, in the War of the Rebellion, as first lieutenant of the 13th N. Y. Cavalry, and served with ability and success in Virginia, gaining great credit for the persistence with which he hunted Mosby, the guerilla, whom, on one occasion, he chased for one hundred hours. Early in 1864, he was commissioned as Major of Colored Cavalry, and at once proceeded to the Gulf to join his new command. It is said of him, that he probably recruited more men for the *corps d'Afrique*, than any other officer in it. In the Red River expedition he won especial honor and distinction for his bravery and courage. The post assigned him

was one of great danger, and he volunteered to occupy the place of greatest exposure, being stationed in that part of the boat against which the fire of the enemy was particularly directed. Just before encountering the danger, and in anticipation of it, he wrote a letter to his father explaining his position and duties, and closed with these words: "Should harm come to me, believe my assurance in this solemn moment, that I have no more serious regret, than for the unhappiness that my thoughtlessness may have caused you and my beloved mother." From a letter of a business man who was in the expedition with Major Paine, the following extract is made: "Col. Wilson, of his regiment, informs me that on the Red River expedition, Major Paine did the work of ten men. Always at his post, never flinching from either work or danger, he was most invaluable." "To the colored people he was the best of friends." A leading newspaper of the day spoke of him: "Though a young man, his life has been a very eventful one, and has closed at a period of great promise." He died, at the headquarters of the Army at New Orleans, very suddenly, after only a few days' confinement, from disease contracted by exposure in service. A beautiful "memorial" was published by some of his friends, containing an account of his military services and notices of his death, with selections from his writings, and various communications from his associates in civil and military life. He married Mrs. Sallie E. Sawtelle, Feb. 2, 1858, at Cincinnati, but afterwards resided at New York, until his death, as above stated. They had no children. She still survives.

(332.) Emmeline Wheelock Paine, daughter of Elias B. (156), was born June 2, 1834, at Boston, married Thomas F. Frobisher, April 27, 1857, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Has three children:

623. *Agnes Frobisher*, b. May 4, 1858, d. Sept. 5, 1858.

624. *Emma Frances*, born July 16, 1860.

625. *Nettie*, born May 27, 1864, died Aug. 27, 1864.

(333.) Georgianna Paine, daughter of same, born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 3, 1840, married Nov. 24, 1864, Dr. A. Everett, of Cleveland, Ohio, where they still reside. Have no children.

(334.) Jane Frances Paine, sister of next preceding, born in Boston, Dec. 23, 1842, married George Francis Leslie, of Saxonville, March 15, 1864, and died June 30, 1870. He died soon after, leaving an only child, who was adopted by Dr. Everett and wife (333):

626. *Emma Louise Leslie*, born Feb. 18, 1867.

(335.) Antoinette Eliza Paine, sister of foregoing, born in Boston, July 11, 1844, married Wm. Mansfield, of Marlboro, Mass., Jan. 10, 1870, and died Jan. 25, 1871, having no children.

(356.) Richard Paine, son of Joseph (162), was born in Foxboro, May 25, 1806, formerly lived in Springfield, Mass., and now in Stony Creek, Conn. He is an engraver of seals, dies, etc., and to him we are indebted for the engraving of the "Coat of Arms" of the family, which forms a part of this book. He was formerly engaged as manufacturer of small arms in the Ames Manufactory, at Springfield, Mass., and in 1843, was appointed Inspector, in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, at Washington City, reporting to the Commodore. He was afterwards transferred to Philadelphia, under Commodore Warrington, chief of the bureau, since which time he has been employed, at different times, in several different places in the government service, but more particularly at Springfield, under command of the late lamented Gen. Ripley, Superintendent of the Armory. He married Avis

Kinsley, of Canton, Mass., born Dec. 29. 1814. They have had four children:

627. *Nancy B.*, born Aug. 28, 1837.

628. *Richard, Jr.*, born July 17, 1839.

629. *James C.*, born March 8, 1845, died in infancy.

630. *Martha*, born February, 1849.

(379.) Thomas Willard Paine, son of Williams (171), married Mary Merton, lives in Milbury, and has two children:

631. *George T.*, born in 1855.

632. *Henry W.*, born in 1856.

(380.) Joseph Anson Paine, brother of next preceding, married Amanda Buffington, and has had four children:

633. *Clara C.*

634. *William A.*

635. *Amanda*, died in 1862, at 19 years of age.

636. *Robert*, died in 1872, at 18 years of age.

(381.) Laura Ann Paine, sister of foregoing, married Joseph Grafford, of Providence, R. I., and has three children:

637. *Ellery Grafford.*

638. *Robert.*

639. *A daughter.*

(383.) Henry M. Paine, brother of next preceding, lives in Chicago. Has two children:

640. *Charles Henry.*

641. *Henry Charles.*

(385.) Frederick Paine, son of Nelson (173), born in Foxboro, April 12. 1829, married Martha A. Day, Oct. 30. 1853, resides at Mansfield, and has one child:

642. *Charles Frederick*, born March 7, 1855.

(386.) Sarah S. Paine, sister of next preceding, born March 22, 1831, in Mansfield, married Sumner A. Bragg, and have had seven children:

643. *Emma Bragg*, born April 8, 1853, died young.
644. *George H.*, born Jan. 30, 1855.
645. *William A.*, born Dec. 24, 1856.
646. *Herbert S.*, born Aug. 4, 1860.
647. *Emma M.*, born July 16, 1863, died young.
648. *Frank N.*, born Jan. 27, 1867.
649. *Edward P.*, born June 22, 1869.

(387.) Henry N. Paine, brother of preceding, born Feb. 8, 1834, at Mansfield, married Mary E. Belcher, Dec. 31, 1855, and has five children:

650. *Mary H.*, born Oct. 2, 1856, died Jan. 30, 1861.
651. *Carrie L.*, born May 3, 1858.
652. *Lillie A.*, born March 28, 1860, d. Feb. 13, 1881.
653. *Jennie G.*, born July 17, 1862.
654. *Henry N.*, born Dec. 25, 1869.

(389.) Edward Payson Paine, brother of preceding, born Aug. 21, 1842, married first, Hannah Topliff, Jan. 10, 1869: second, Judith Cole, Oct. 7, 1873, and had two children:

655. *Harold E.*, who died in infancy.
656. *Howard N.*, born May 11, 1877.

(395.) Augustus Williams Paine, son of Isaac (176), born June 1, 1812, married first, Rhoda A. Phillips, and second, Isabel Green, lives in Richmond, Me., and has two children:

657. *William* A., born Aug. 4, 1841.
658. *George W.*, born March 2, 1857.

(396.) Hosea Erastus Paine, son of same, born July 22, 1814, married Sarah Phillips, and lives at N. Vassalboro, Me., and has two children:

659. *Mary.*

660. *Anna.*

(397.) JAMES EDWARD PAINE, son of same, born July 10, 1823, married Fanny J. Billings, Aug. 1, 1852, lives in Mansfield, Mass., and is a trader. Has two children:

661. *Edgar Clarence*, born Oct. 2, 1857.

662. *Carrie Elizabeth*, born Oct. 25, 1864.

(398.) LOEL NELSON PAINE, son of same, born July 22, 1827, married Martha J. Watson, Oct. 2, 1846, and died Aug. 27, 1870, having four children:

663. *Francis E.*, born Oct. 6, 1847.

664. *Adrian Emmons*, born Nov. 6, 1852.

665. *Elmer Watson*, born Oct. 9, 1854.

666. *Jonathan May*, born Sept. 10, 1861.

(429.) LYMAN PAINE, son of David (195), born at Vershire, Vt., married Wealthy Robinson, and has two children:

667. *Nelly.*

668. *Arthur.*

(430.) DAVID PAINE, son of same, born at Vershire, Vt., married Clarissa Chandler, and has two children:

669. *Adda.*

670. *Eva.*

454. CHARLES E. PAINE, son of Robert (201), married Sarah Colburn, and has two children:

671. *Cora.*

672. *Alice.*

(463.) MILTON KENDALL PAINE, son of Isaac (206), born in Boston, July 15, 1834, married Helen A. Austin, at Athol, Mass., May, 1857. She died Sept. 16, 1864, and he married again, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, May 6, 1872. He is a druggist, doing business at Windsor, Vt., and is

now on the Staff of the Governor of that State. Has one child:

673. *Jennie Louise*, born Aug. 15, 1861.

(469.) THADDEUS M. PAINE, son of Thaddeus (208), born Oct. 6, 1819, at Leicester, Vt., married Mary B. Chandler, of Wisconsin, lives in Waupaca, Wis., and has two children:

674. *Phebe E.*, born Dec. 31, 1853, married Edwin Grover, 1874.

675. *John W.*, born Oct. 21, 1857.

(471.) GEORGE PAINE, son of Enoch (212), born Feb. 11, 1824, at Leicester, Vt., where he still resides; married Eliza Cotton, but has no children.

(475.) EDWARD PAINE, son of John (213), born Jan. 19, 1829, married Sarah Laird, Dec. 3, 1857, lives at Leicester and has one child:

676. *Addie L.*, born Sept. 23, 1858, married Marshal O. Snow.

(481.) EDWARD L. PAINE, son of Asa (214), born April 3, 1841, resides at Pittsford, Vt., married Francelia M. Ames, June 17, 1869, and has two children:

677. *Clinton A.*, born Oct. 21, 1872.

678. *Jessie M.*, born Oct. 13, 1875.

(485.) MYRON PAINE, son of Ichabod (216), born March 27, 1845, at Brandon, Vt., where he still resides, married Delia Lindsey, May 25, 1865, of Hubbardston, Vt., and has one child:

679. *Delmer B.*, born Nov. 7, 1869.

(487.) DAVID WALLACE PAINE, son of David (217), born May 20, 1834, at Brandon, Vt., resides at Wiota, Cass Co., Iowa, married Marinna E. Langdon, of New Haven, Vt., May 24, 1853, and has five children:

680. *Lillie D.*, born Nov. 23, 1854.

681. *Selia J.*, b. Nov. 23, 1854, m. M. A. Sands, 1874.

682. *Wesley W.*, born July 7, 1857.

683. *Leslie L.*, born July 7, 1857.

684. *Wilton Albert*, born Jan. 21, 1867.

(490.) JOTHAM L. PAINE, son of Melzar (220), born Oct. 28, 1810, lives at Westmoreland, N. H., married Jerusha Streeter, June 8, 1841. She was born Jan. 13, 1818, and died June 20, 1861, leaving six children:

685. *Jotham Melzar*, born Oct. 25, 1842.

686. *Maria J.*, born Oct. 22, 1844.

687. *Frank H.*, born Jan. 26, 1847.

688. *Eunice E.*, born Dec. 30, 1850.

689. *Addie E.*, born Dec. 5, 1853.

690. *Alexander*, born May 5, 1857.

(495.) GEORGE DUNBAR PAINE, son of Zebediah (221), born in Westmoreland in 1820, married in 1847, Martha M. Paine (494), who died April 6, 1880, at Waukegan, Ill. He died March 19, 1851, leaving two children:

691. *Sarah Jane*, born in 1849.

692. *Georgianna*, born July 11, 1851.

(496.) DAVID H. PAINE, son of same, born at Chesterfield, N. H., May 9, 1826, married Sarah F. Larrabee, April 20, 1862, of Worcester, Mass., where he resides, and has one child:

693. *Anne Morris*, born Feb. 28, 1869.

(497.) WILLARD D. PAINE, son of same, born in Chesterfield, N. H., Nov. 29, 1829, and now resides in Exeter, Nebraska, married Mary A. Moses, of Greenwood, Ill., Aug. 29, 1854. Enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and was in Sherman's "March to the Sea." Has one child:

694. *Charles W.*, born May 6, 1860.

(498.) Lucy Ann Paine, daughter of same, born Dec. 14, 1831, married John Williams, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1853. By him she had a son, who died young, and her husband died soon after, and she married again, James McMillan, of Adrian; was again a widow, and herself died at Detroit, childless, June 28, 1870.

(499.) Mary Ellen Paine, sister of next preceding, born June 28, 1835, married L. F. Britton, of Walpole, Jan. 23, 1840, and now lives in Elgin, Ill., and has two sons and a daughter, having lost three sons by death, at a very early age:

695. *George Henry Britton*, born June 26, 1850. married and has several children.

696. *Allen E.*, born June 17, 1859.

697. *Caroline M.*, born May 8, 1879.

(500.) Susan Caroline Paine, daughter of same, born June 29, 1838. married James H. Garrison, of Greenwood, Ill., in 1861; has two young daughters:

698. *Millie Maud Garrison*, born Jan. 19, 1874.

699. *Jennie Bell*, born March 10, 1877.

CHAPTER XVII.

Generation IX.

HENRY S. PAINE (505), son of Henry M. (249), born Jan. 3, 1837, at Stoughton, Mass., married Ellen R. Riggs, and had one child, (700).

(512.) George S. Paine, son of Edward A. (254), born at Winslow, Me., Dec. 29, 1849, married Isa M. Kendall, of Vassalboro, Me., in 1877. Graduated at Waterville College in 1871, studied law, and admitted to practice in due course. Settled in practice at Ottawa, Ill., and has one child:

701. *Roscoe R.*, born Aug. 8, 1878.

(514.) Charles Paine, son of Charles F. (259), born at Winslow, Aug. 20, 1834. Held the office of postmaster of his native town, after the resignation of his grandfather. Died, unmarried, June 18, 1876.

(515.) Ellen Maria Paine, daughter of same, born March 2, 1836, at Winslow, married Wm. A. Stratton, Oct. 16, 1865, and now lives in Chelsea, Mass., and had five children:

702. *Carrie Evans Stratton*, born Aug. 24, 1866.

703. *Edward Bowman*, b. March 21, 1870 at Chelsea.

704. *Esther Loring*, born Feb. 25, 1872, at Chelsea.

705. *Mabel Jackson*, b. March 1, 1878, d. in 2 weeks.

706. *William Atwood*, b. Mar. 1, 1878, d. in 3 weeks.

(516.) Harriet Newell Paine, daughter of same, born at Winslow, July 31, 1838, married Augustus Mar-

shall, Nov. 22, 1861, resides in Newton, Mass. Is a photographer in Boston. Has four children:

707. *Emma Frances Marshall*, born Aug. 24, 1862.

708. *Charles Paine*, born Feb. 13, 1865.

709. *Helen Louise*, born Sept. 24, 1868.

710. *Loring Livingston*, born March 27, 1876.

(517.) Esther Matilda Paine, daughter of same, born Sept. 20, 1840, married Joel Harris Gittings, of Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1880.

(523.) Lydia Augusta Paine, daughter of Albert W. (260), was born at Bangor, Me., Jan. 10, 1850, married Henry H. Carter, of Boston, Oct. 29, 1872. He does business as publisher and bookseller in Boston, residing at Newtonville. Has two children:

711. *Albert Paine Carter*, born Dec. 13, 1873.

712. *Martha*, born Jan. 1, 1876.

(528.) Edith Paine, daughter of Timothy O. (264), was born in E. Bridgewater, Mass., June 18, 1857, married George Benedict, Nov. 3, 1878, lives at Assonet, Mass., and has one child:

713. *Ralf Chapman Benedict*, born Feb. 2, 1880.

(529.) Howard Paine, brother of next preceding, was born Oct. 7, 1858, at East Bridgewater, Mass., where he resides. Nov. 24, 1880, married Mary Frances Cook.

(547.) Ellen Green Paine, daughter of Roland G. (280), born April 5, 1841, married Abel W. Keene, of Pembroke, Mass., April 15, 1865, and have six children:

714. *Francis W. Keene*, born May 17, 1866.

715. *Sarah L.*, born Dec. 8, 1867.

716. *Mabel A.*, born Nov. 23, 1869.

717. *Nellie B.*, born Jan. 12, 1874.

718. *Chester B.*, born April 8, 1878.

719. *Abbie A.*, born Sept. 3, 1880.

(548.) EUGENE WATERMAN PAINE, son of Roland G. (280), born April 8, 1845, married Alice H. Curtis, Jan. 15, 1871. Reside at Pembroke, Mass., and have one child:

720. *Grace E.*, born Sept. 23, 1875.

(553.) FRANCIS TURNER PAINE, son of Calvin B. (282), born Sept. 10, 1846, married Ella Thomas in January, 1878, and lives in Cambridgeport, Mass.

(571.) HELEN E. THOMPSON, daughter of Cynthia (298), born June 1, 1844, married Henry A. Willis, of Thomaston, Me., Nov. 23, 1870, and has three children:

721. *Charles H. Willis*, born April 1, 1872.

722. *Theresa M.*, b. Sept. 15, 1874, d. Oct. 12, 1874.

723. *Helen E.*, born Dec. 23, 1876.

Mr. Willis is now postmaster of Thomaston. He served in the War of the Rebellion, and was twice taken prisoner, and confined in Andersonville and Libby prisons. While being removed from one to the other, he jumped from the railroad train and escaped to the North. He had made a previous attempt but failed.

(572.) THERESA E. THOMPSON, daughter of same, born Oct. 1, 1848, married Stephen R. Estes, of Thomaston, Sept. 18, 1871, but has no children. They now reside in Hallowell. He was also in the War of the Rebellion, having first served in the 1st Maine Infantry, then in the 10th Maine, two years as Corporal, and afterwards, until the end of the war, in the 29th, as Sergeant.

(581.) ELIZA A. PAINE, daughter of Charles M. (303), born April 11, 1839, married Frederick Wm. Jones, July 24, 1860, and died Oct. 11, 1863. No children. See (584.)

(582.) CHARLES A. PAINE, son of same, born July 1, 1841, married Cordelia F. Hobbs, Aug. 31, 1871, died Jan. 31, 1874. No children.

(583.) Adelaide Frances Paine, daughter of same, born Aug. 30, 1843, married Alpheus K. Smith, Dec. 3, 1863, and has three children:

724. *Charles Lemuel Smith*, born Nov. 9, 1864.

725. *William Frederick*, born Jan. 4, 1873.

726. *Harry Kimball*, born May 25, 1877.

(584.) Caroline R. Paine, daughter of same, born Dec. 26, 1844, married Frederick Wm. Jones, Sept. 29, 1864. He died March 5, 1875. No children.

(587.) Ermina D. Paine, daughter of same, born March 15, 1854, married Sumner H. Daily, April 21, 1873, and has one child:

727. *Florence Mabel Daily*, born Feb. 20, 1874.

(597a.) Charles J. Paine, son of Charles H. (316), b. Aug. 24, 1847, m. Annie M. Cushman, May 26, 1867, no ch

(598.) Annie R. Paine, daughter of same, born Nov. 13, 1854, married Herbert L. Wood, Oct. 30, 1876, and afterwards S. Alden, Jr., June 5, 1880, has one child:

728. *Herbert Wood*, born April 25, 1877.

(599.) Frank E. Paine, son of same, born June 29, 1857, married Julia M. Drew, Dec. 20, 1879, and has one child:

729. *Mildred R.*, born Oct. 13, 1880.

(600.) Emerson Paine, son of same, born March 31, 1860, married Sarah Drew, July 6, 1879: no ch.

(627.) Nancy B. Paine, daughter of Richard (356), was born Aug. 28, 1837, married W. F. Davis, resides at Stony Creek, Conn., and has had seven children:

730. *Antoinette C. Davis*, born Aug. 28, 1861.

731. *Mary R.*, born Oct. 8, 1863.

732. *Louis R.*, born Feb. 16, 1866, died Dec., 1880.

733. *Gertrude*, born Jan. 28, 1869.

734. *George C.*, born Sept. 14, 1872.

735. *Mabel*, born May 14, 1874, died Feb. 15, 1877.

736. *Edith*, born March 25, 1877.

(628.) Richard Paine, Jr., son of same, born at Canton, Mass., July 17, 1839, married Marian L. Page, Sept. 15, 1861. He was a member of 6th Regt. Conn. Vols., in the War of the Rebellion, and served three years as private,—was then promoted to the position of Sergeant, and honorably discharged. Was at the attack upon Fort Wayne, at Charleston. Has four children:

737. *Joseph B.*, born Aug. 20, 1866.

738. *William Carpenter*, born Aug., 1870.

739. *R. Sawyer*, born Nov. 18, 1878.

740. *Effie Eliza*, born April 30, 1880.

(661.) Edgar Clarence Paine, son of James Edward (397), born Oct. 2, 1857, married Alice E. Codding, March 17, 1880. Lives in Mansfield, Mass.

(685.) Jotham Melzer Paine, son of Jotham L. (490), born at Westmoreland, Oct. 25, 1842, married Perses M. Bodwell, of Hallowell, Me., Jan. 2, 1871. She, born Aug. 26, 1844. After a short course of study at Tufts' College, he went to St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y., where he graduated in 1869, and prepared himself for the ministry of the Universalist persuasion. Ordained soon after as pastor of the church at Gardiner and Hallowell, Me., and remained three years. In 1872, installed pastor of the church in Norwich, Conn., but owing to a severe accident which befel him there, he soon left the place and the ministry and entered upon a new course of life. He removed to Hallowell, and entered into the employ of the Bodwell or Hallowell Granite Company as cashier and director, and there remained until his failing health compelled him to resign. From the effect of the accident he never recovered, and an early

death was the result, it taking place on Sunday, Sept. 19, 1880, at the age of 38 years. He was a person of scholarly attainments, of taste and culture, a kind husband and father, an accommodating neighbor and honest man, highly respected and beloved as a useful member of society, and a devoted and successful pastor. His loss was deeply felt by the community in which he lived. The several newspapers in his neighborhood and county joined in eulogistic notices of his death and character, expressive of the public sentiment entertained respecting him. He left a widow and one child:

741. *Charles Bodwell*, born May 28, 1873.

(686.) Maria J. Paine, daughter of same, born at Westmoreland, Vt., Oct. 22, 1844, married Dr. W. R. Dunham, June 6, 1876, and resides in Keene, N. H. Has no children.

(688.) Eunice E. Paine, daughter of same, born Dec. 30, 1850, married Frank P. Clark, of Springfield, Ill., Jan. 13, 1876, and has one child:

742. *Florence Paine Clark*, born Oct. 21, 1876.

(691.) Sarah J. Paine, daughter of George D. (495), born at Walpole, N. H., in 1849, and married Henry Harvey, of Waukegan, Ill., in 1867, and there died, Sept. 5, 1870. Had one child who died young:

743. *Jesse Harvey.*

(692.) Georgianna Paine, daughter of same, born at Walpole, N. H., July 11, 1851, married James Judge, in March, 1871, and now lives in Elgin, Ill., having one child:

744. *Caroline Judge.*

(694.) Charles W. Paine, son of Willard D. (497), born May 6, 1860, married Jennie E. Taylor, born the same day. Married May 6, 1878, and have one child:

745. *Albert Clayton*, born June 16, 1879.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Addenda.

Will of William Paine.

THE last will and testament of the original immigrant ancestor, and American father of the line, of which a general account has been given, on page 72, is regarded as a document of too much interest to his descendants to be omitted here. The following is an exact copy, except that the spelling of the words is changed to conform with modern lexicography.

Will.

I, William Paine, of Boston, having been for a long time by the hand of God, much exercised with infirmity of body, yet in perfect memory, do make my will.

Unto Hannah, my wife, £200, and my dwelling-house, situate in Boston, with all the out-houses, orchard, gardens, &c.; also, my mill at Watertown, with the houses, lands, &c.; also, all my household stuff, the use and improvement of it for life.

Unto my three grand-children, which were the children of my daughter, Hannah Appleton, deceased, the sum of £1500, viz., to Hannah, £600, to Samuel, £500, and to Judith, £400. And if any of my said grand-children depart this life leaving no issue, then the said legacy or legacies shall remain to them that survive and their heirs forever. If they depart this life, leaving no issue, then my will is that the said £1500 be repaid back unto my son John Paine, to him and his heirs. Said legacies shall be paid unto my grand-children as they

shall attain unto age, or upon the day of marriage. I give to Hannah Appleton, my said grandchild, all the household stuff that now standeth in the hall chamber, to remain to her after my wife departs this life. The rest of my household stuff I give unto the other of my grandchildren, after my wife's decease.

I give unto the children of Simon Eyers, Sen., deceased, viz.: Benjamin, Mary, Rebecca, Christian, Ann and Dorothy, £5 each. To Simon Eyers, the son of Simon Eyers, Jr., deceased, £5, to be paid when of age. Unto my sister Page, £3 per year during life. Unto my kinsman, John Page, which now is in his hands, the sum of £5, and to the other children of my said sister Page, viz.: To Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary and Phebe, £5 to each. Unto the children of my sister Hammond, viz.: To John, Elizabeth and Hannah, £5 to each. To my kinswoman, Elizabeth House, daughter to Samuel and Elizabeth House, £10. Unto the two daughters of my cousin John Tall, 40*s.* to each when of age: unto my son-in-law, Samuel Appleton, £10; to William Howard, £15: to Jeremy Belcher, 40*s.*: unto Mr. Anthony Stodder, £10; unto Christopher Clark, £10; unto Mr. Joseph Tainter, £10; unto Oliver Purchess, £10; unto Mary Ingion, 40*s.* yearly during life.

I give unto the Free School of Ipswich, the little neck of land at Ipswich, commonly known by the name of Jeferries Neck, the which is to be and remain to the benefit of the said school of Ipswich forever, as I have formerly intended, and therefore the said land not to be sold nor wasted. I give unto the College at Cambridge, £20, the which is now paid for that end into the hands of the worshipful Mr. Thomas Davenport, of Cambridge, and shall remain in the hands of the Committee and President

of the College, and by them for the time being, and their successors after them forever, employ said £20 for the benefit of said college. But the said £20 not to be expended, but to remain as a *stock* to the college forever.

I give unto my reverend friends, viz.: Mr. Norton and Mr. Wilson, pastor and teacher of the church of Boston, 40*s.* to each; to Mr. Sherman, pastor of the church at Watertown, to Mr. Brown, pastor of the church at Sudbury, to Mr. Cobbitt, pastor of the church at Ipswich, to Mr. Fisk, pastor of the church at Chelmsford, to Mr. Phillips, teacher of the church at Rowley, to Mr. Mayhew, pastor of the new church of Boston, 40*s.* each. All the rest of my estate unto my son John Paine. If John depart this life leaving no issue, nor children of said issue, then my will is that the houses and lands which of right do belong unto me, within the bounds of Ipswich, with the privileges, etc., I give unto the children of my said daughter Hannah Appleton, deceased, namely: Hannah, Judith and Samuel, or so many of them as shall be then alive as co-heirs to the same, to them and their heirs forever, according as there is provision made in a deed of gift, formerly given unto my son John Paine. If John depart this life leaving no issue, nor children of said issue, then my will is that the children of my sister Page, mentioned above, shall have out of my estate the sum of £300, to be equally divided between them. If my wife should depart out of this life, before myself, then my will is that the children of Simon Eyres, Sen., deceased, shall have £5 apiece added to their former £5, and the children of my sister Page and sister Hannah, shall have £5 apiece added to their former £5.

I do hereby earnestly request Oliver Purchess to be helpful to my son, John Paine, concerning the Iron Works

and the accounts thereof, whose abilities and faithfulness I have had experience of, unto whose care I do commit the said accounts.

I make my son, John Paine, my son-in-law, Samuel Appleton, and Mr. Anthony Stodder, my executors; and I do request Mr. Christopher Clark, Mr. Joseph Tainter and Mr. Oliver Purchess to be my overseers and feoffees in trust of this, my will. My will is, that if my said overseers, with my executors, shall see just case for some pious use and necessary work, to give £100, they shall have power to take it out of my estate. 2 Oct., 1660.

WILL. PAINE. (Seal.)

Postscript. I give unto Dr. Clark, £5, and I do give to Capt. Thomas Clark Company to buy their cullers, the sum of £5.

In presence of us.
John Mayo,
Christopher Clark.
Will. Howard.

---

14 Nov., 1660. Mr. Samuel Appleton appeared before the Court, and declared by reason of his remote living, and inability to manage such a trust, he did renounce his executorship of the will. Also, Anthony Stoddard, on request of Mr. John Paine, son of the late William Paine, did renounce his executorship to the will, which was done before the probate of the will.

EDWARD RAWSON, Recorder.

14 Nov., 1660, John Mayo, Christopher Clark and Wm. Howard, deposed.

Letter to Gov. Winthrop.

On previous page 61, mention is made of a series of letters, written by William Paine to the two Govs. Winthrop, and now perpetuated by the Mass. Historical Society in their "Historical Collections." The following one is published as a sample. The others are all on business subjects, connected with the various enterprises described in the previous Chapter XI:

William Paine to John Winthrop.

To the Right Worshipful and much honored loving friend, the Governor,

Right Worshipful and much honored in the Lord:

These are to give your Worship to understand, that whereas Goodman Metcalf made some speech of your not having forty bushels of corn, he should not have needed, for, although Coley did not deliver his, which I might have had of him when I was there, yet, however I would fall short of this forty, it will be delivered according to your direction.

Sir, there is another business which I hear your Worship is to have the hearing of, which is between one Smith and my brother Hammond's daughter. For when I was at the Bay, he made a great stir about it, and much desired that we could go to Mr. Phillips or Mr. How, to have them hear the business, that was between him and the maid: resolving, if he might not safely leave her, when he heard Mr. Phillips he would then be ruled by his judgment: and so he told his tale. Mr. Phillips' answer was, that he could not leave her, except she were willing, or else that he could prove something that would make a nullity. And then he resolved, at that time, to go on and proceed.

More I might say, but I shall not at this time. This, I am sure, he had done the maid a great deal of wrong, and for my part, I think if they had been wise as they should, she may make as good a man's wife, as he is. But I could desire that it might be made an end of, that the Court might not be troubled with it. But if it should come to the Court, then I should desire that I might have word. But thus leaving and commending you and all your affairs to the Lord's good guidance, thus remaining yours to command, to his power, with my service to your Worship.

WILLIAM PAINE.

From Ipswich, the 21st of 2d month, 1640.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

On page 94, mention is made of a letter signed "R. P.," which had a powerful influence in dispelling the witchcraft delusion at Salem in 1692: and on page 139, allusion is made to Rev. John Hale's efforts and success in effecting the same result. The following additional facts and reasons, bearing on the same subject, are regarded as important and altogether appropriate to be related here, in connection with the family history now traced. The character and effect of the letter have been already described, leaving for decision simply the question of its authorship.

At the time the letter was written, there seems to have been no abatement of the spirit with which the illusion was prosecuted by the public. Subsequent events, however, show most conclusively that such was not the case with individual minds in the community. There evidently existed to some extent a feeling of distrust on the subject, especially among the more intelligent and thoughtful men of the day, but the practice of "crying out" against some member of the family of any one who

ventured to doubt the guilt of the accused, had the effect to smother every expression of opposition. How far this practice may explain the reason for accusing Mrs. Hale, cannot now be determined. An inference, however, may be very properly drawn from the fact, that, at about the same time with the writing of the letter in question, Judge Corwin's mother-in-law was accused in the same manner.

Mr. Paine, as foreman of the Grand Jury, more than any one else had the opportunity to become acquainted with the "true inwardness" of the accusations, and being of an intelligent and educated mind, would very naturally be led to abhor the whole business. Of the same class of mind and education, Rev. Mr. Hale, who, as pastor of the church where the delusion existed, was brought constantly in contact with it, would naturally be similarly affected. By men such as these, we should expect to find the first steps taken for reform, and the succession of events goes to prove or confirm the idea that such was the case.

The letter was written Aug. 9, 1692, and was, as Mr. Upham writes, "the first undisguised and unequivocal opposition to the proceedings." On the 9th and 17th days of the next month, fifteen persons were tried, and all found guilty and condemned, and eight actually executed on the 22d of the same month, for the crime of being "possessed." Immediately following these events, in October, Mrs. Sarah Noyes, the wife of Rev. John Hale, was suddenly accused of the same crime. "Her genuine and distinguished virtues," says Mr. Upham, "had won for her a reputation, and secured in the hearts of the people a confidence which superstition itself could not sully nor shake." "This broke the spell by which

they had held the minds of the whole colony in bondage." Thus in about two months after the letter was made public, the fallacy was exposed and the whole order of things reversed. "A sudden collapse took place," as the history records, "after the executions on Sept. 22, and the court met no more. The executive authority intervened, and their functions ceased. The curtain fell unexpectedly and the tragedy ended." "The special court being no longer suffered to meet," another court was established for the trial of the witches, and held a term in Salem shortly after, when twenty persons were tried, all but three of whom were acquitted. Public opinion, at that time, had become so strong in condemnation of the whole affair, that Sir Wm. Phipps, by proclamation, discharged all those in prison, about 150 in number, and thus ended the whole delusion. Why the "special court" was thus treated does not appear, but an explanation may be fairly drawn, it would seem, from the fact that its Judge was the person to whom was written the letter in question, which he took such care to preserve.

Though undoubtedly many causes combined to produce the grand result now described, yet the two just now treated of, are the only specific ones especially dwelt upon by the author of the history quoted in the foregoing remarks. The character and tendency of this letter have been already explained, and what effect the open opposition of Mr. Hale produced, every one knows who has the least knowledge of the subject in question. It is not however to be supposed, that it was solely the accusation made against his wife that led him to denounce the whole infamy, much less that it was the original cause of his disaffection. Much more likely was it, as already suggested, that the accusation was the result of his previous coldness

or known doubts on the subject. Though he knew of his wife's innocence, it by no means followed that he disbelieved in the existence of the crime. Her innocence did not disprove the guilt of others, any more than the charge of theft against an innocent party, disproves the crime of larceny. Be that however as it may, that accusation was the culminating point, the last feather which broke the back of the infamy and placed the parson openly on the side of the opposition. But he must have had doubts before, however "active he may have been in all previous proceedings." The writer of the letter and the parson must have had the sympathy of each other, and would very naturally be fellow workers, perhaps secretly, to undo the great evil then overshadowing the community.

And just here comes in the important fact, that Robert Paine and John Hale were both ministers, of the same faith, residing in the same neighborhood, both graduates of Harvard University, in college together for three years, the former graduating in 1656, and the latter in 1657, both probably having pursued their theological studies together, and been, of course, ever after on most intimate terms of friendship. It can hardly be otherwise than that they sympathized in their efforts to put down the great evil which existed, and took mutual counsel to accomplish their object. The writing of the letter and the open opposition of Mr. Hale were only about two months apart. The removal of Judge Corwin immediately followed and a new Court instituted, and Sir Wm. Phipps' proclamation soon closed the scene. The almost exact contemporaneousness of all these events show how much they had to do with each other in effecting the result, while the acknowledged character of the letter itself, in the language of Mr. Upham, as already quoted, "indicates a

theological education and familiarity with matters that belong to the studies of a minister." It would seem that a more certain demonstration of the authorship of the letter could hardly be asked and that the other fact related by the same author, "that Jonathan Corwin preserved the document and placed it in the permanent files of his family papers," is certainly very suggestive of the conclusion that he, himself, added the name of the writer, whose initials alone were written by its author.

"Visitations."

On page 41, of this volume, mention is made of the "Visitation of Suffolk County," as an authority from which has been derived much of the pre-emigration history of the particular family to which this work is devoted. A brief description of this authority may be of interest to the reader.

In the latter part of the 16th century, and the early part of the 17th, a very general interest seems to have existed to collect and perpetuate the history and lineage of leading and prominent families in different parts of England. The work was done by a class of men known as "Heralds," who perambulated the country and made note of their discoveries. These were afterwards published under the name of "Visitations," each work usually embracing a single county or city. The principal counties of England and the city of London were thus visited and their genealogical histories made public. The great interest existing at the present day, in such literature, has led to the republication of these books, mostly under the favor of the "Harleian Society" of London. They are replete with information of the choicest kind, to all who are interested in the history of such families as found admission to their pages.

Among the compilations thus made, is that of Suffolk County, above mentioned. It is not, however, one of the Harleian Society publications. As New England was largely settled by Suffolk County emigrants, the book has a peculiar value to their many descendants, now widely dispersed over the whole country.

CONCLUSION.

The history now produced has been made to embrace the genealogy of the family, individually and by race, from the earliest pre-historic period; from the cradle, so to speak, of the human race, down to the cradles of the present day. Commencing with the origin of the race in Japhetic times, its history has been followed across the fields of Europe, through the ages of Scandinavian and Norman existence, across the channel to England, and down its centuries to the early American emigration. From that time, every family of the line, bearing its own patronymic, is believed to have been recorded in this work, down to a late year of the present century. Since, however, the broad fields of the Great West and the Pacific States have absorbed so many of the children of New England, it has been found impossible to trace all such as belong to the family in question. But yet the exceptions are few, however much the Norman spirit of enterprise may have led its sons to seek new homes in new lands. Though not pursued by the writer as a matter of business, but only as a diversion in hours outside of office work, yet the effort has been made to fill every point and make the roll complete, both in names and dates.

The book is respectfully presented to the many members of the family and others interested, with the hope that its perusal may afford at least, a passing pleasure, if not a

permanent benefit to them, from knowing who were their fathers, whose blood now flows in their veins, and whose spirit controls or influences their lives. At the same time, the writer cannot hesitate to express the sentiment, that all members of the line may justly realize as applicable to them, the truth of the adage, with which this history begins.

"*The Glory of Children are their Fathers.*"

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